DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,508. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks improving.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 39¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State is in session to determine the attitude of that republic to the Transvaal. President Steyn made an address, in which he accused England of breach of faith in its dealings with the Boers, and said the Transvaal had been decoyed into making its proposal. The Parliament of Cape Colony passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal, and ex-Premier Sprigg admitted in an interview that some of the Afrikanders would join the Boers in case of war. The British battleship London was launched at Portsmouth yesterday. Her displacement is 15,000 tons, and her armor belt is carried the entire length of the ship. The French and German members of the joint commission to define the Togoland boundary in Africa fought side by side against the natives. Gen. Harrison continued his argument before the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Some of Andrée's friends at Stockholm suggest that the buoy recently found was cast out by the explorer after he passed the North Pole. The President of Peru has paroled the political prisoners at Lima.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

French, Belgian, and Dutch capitalists have formed a syndicate to build model flat houses in this city. The structures will be of three types—those for the very rich, the moderately wealthy, and the poor.

The Democratic State Convention at Boston yesterday named a ticket and adopted a platform condemning the Philippine war and favoring silver at 16 to 1. It also named delegates to the National Convention.

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland yesterday demanded the resignation of Senator Wellington as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The Senator will comply, and says the ticket is beaten.

Page 2.

Martin Heermance, in tendering his resignation yesterday as Commissioner, denied absolutely that there exists friction in the State Tax Board.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday announced the promotion of Charles Le Barbier to the rank of Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $7,500.

Nebraska Republicans, in convention yesterday, adopted a platform favoring legislation to control corporations engaged in inter-State business.

Guglielmo Marconi arrived in port yesterday. He intends to report the America's Cup races by means of wireless telegraphy. He will make experiments for the United States Government later.

Chairman Price of the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District yesterday explained the resignation of three of its members at the meeting Wednesday night and denied there is any split.

Page 3.

There is a healthy minority in the Dewey Plan and Scope Committee which may endeavor to-day to prevent the postponement of the Claremont breakfast, but the wishes of the majority will doubtless prevail.

Page 4.

The winners at the Gravesend race track yesterday were Isidor, Rush, Arbaces, Olea, Van Ship, and Herbert.

The Columbia and Defender sailed an impromptu race yesterday. In a distance of 55 miles the Columbia led by half a mile.

Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur golf champion of the United States, defeated Gardiner G. Hubbard in the Westbrook Club tournament yesterday near Islip, L. I.

The Shamrock did not leave her moorings yesterday. Sir Thomas entertained two Belgian Princes on the Erin. Two British yachts arrived in port, to be present at the cup races. The hour of starting the races for the America's Cup may be changed to two hours earlier than heretofore planned.

Page 5.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, announced yesterday he had come to the end of his resources as regards the Ramapo matter.

Page 6.

Persons who say they have authentic information claim that equal shares of the property of Cornelius Vanderbilt were left to his five children.

The anti-trust conference adjourned yesterday after adopting resolutions offered by the committee recommending uniform legislation by all the States and the National Government. Only eight States were represented.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has decided, after investigation, that a large sum in war taxes is due the Government from the trunk lines leading out of New York, which have, the Collector alleges, violated a provision of the law.

Page 12.

More testimony was taken yesterday by the State Commerce Commission with a view of finding the causes leading to the decrease in the grain trade here.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday after a meeting of the board that he thought the prospects for rapid transit very favorable.

Postmaster Van Cott has been notified by Washington officials that the letter and package boxes in Manhattan Borough are to be repainted an aluminium-bronze color.

At the hearing against Horgan & Slattery yesterday Referee Dexter placed Mr. Horgan in contempt of court for refusing to deliver the firm's ledger for examination by the creditors.

Benjamin W. Schwab, junior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., was instantly killed in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday while riding on horseback. His horse running away, and passing under a tree, Mr. Schwab's head struck the trunk with fatal effect.

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A TURNERS GIRL DISAPPEARS.

Adopted Daughter of Dr. Gilette Leaves Home Mysteriously.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Dr. Gilette, a physician of Turners, Orange County, is in this city looking for his adopted daughter, who left under mysterious circumstances within the past week.

Ten years ago Dr. Gilette took a child from Superintendent Hitchcock of this city for adoption, all of his own boys and girls having grown up. The foster daughter's name was Guilfort, an eight-year-old waif whose mother was dead and father dissolute. The doctor and his wife very quickly became attached to the little girl, who was extremely bright and pretty, and they brought her up as they had their own children.

For ten years she has attended school, and now at the age of eighteen she had acquired all the education that the village school of Turners can give to any one, and Dr. Gilette intended to send her to the New Paltz Normal School and after that to Vassar College.

The girl was to have gone to the Normal School this week, but on Monday night, without a word of explanation, she left her home. Tuesday morning Dr. Gilette found that she had walked six miles along the Erie tracks, and then stopped a train for New York, which she boarded. He followed to Jersey City and New York, searching everywhere for her, but with no success.

He came to Poughkeepsie in the hope of finding her with relatives, and to-day, in company with Officer McGowan, he continued his search, but with no better success than he had in New York.

He says he is absolutely at a loss to account for her action, and he knows of no one who would be concerned in the matter.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

THE FREE STATE'S VOLKSRAAD MEETS

Will Probably Decide to Cast Its Lot with the Transvaal.

PRESIDENT ACCUSES ENGLAND

Charges Breach of Faith and That Boers Were Decoyed.

Claims Krueger's Proposals Were Fair—Would Not Advise Him to Accept England's Demands—Nothing to Warrant War.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The Volksraad met to-day with a full attendance. President M. T. Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. Members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger at Bloemfontein, when President Krüger made proposals which, although refused by the British High Commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been decoyed by the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the Imperial Government of a breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal Government to accept the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had, therefore, convened the Volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the President, "that warrants war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion President Steyn said he would take this opportunity of laying certain drafts of laws before the Volksraad for consideration, praying God to give the members strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved State.

Immediately after the speech President Steyn asked the Volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—While the precise result of the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State is not yet known here, President Steyn's speech at the opening of the session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take. Commenting from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation, and murmurs are beginning to be heard regarding the dilatoriness of the Government in getting troops forward.

Military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready, and that they are only waiting for orders.

It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates, based upon Dutch neutrality, too small. Evidently a much larger force will be required.

The Government is confronted with something like a dilemma. The leader of the Opposition has publicly denounced the precipitancy of the Colonial Office in forcing on a conflict. Therefore Ministers are disinclined to convoke Parliament. If, on the other hand, so large an expenditure as the apparent attitude of the Orange Free State would involve should become necessary, the Government would be obliged to summon Parliament in order to get adequate supplies. It is understood that the money question accounts for the dribbling way in which the troops are being forwarded.

German military experts, realizing the seriousness of the campaign before Great Britain, are commenting with astonishment upon the fact that England is so behindhand in her preparations. In Berlin it is believed that Dr. Leyds is acting as President Krüger's evil genius and misleading him by reports that he is likely to get sympathy, if not assistance, from some of the European powers.

No member of the Cape Cabinet was present at the meeting of the Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament yesterday.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that arms continue to be served to the burghers.

AFRIKANDERS' SYMPATHY.

Resolutions Passed Urging Proposed Commission—Krueger Replies that He Has Already Agreed.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20, (delayed in transmission.)—At a meeting of the Afrikander members of Parliament to-day, Mr. Neethling presiding, the following telegram was dispatched to President Krüger:

"We, Afrikander members of Parliament, thoroughly sympathize with our Afrikander relatives in their troubles. While appreciating the concessions already made in the interests of peace, we beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war.

"While agreeing that the joint inquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain cannot be asked as a matter of right, we believe such a commission will provide a way out of the difficulties which are fast approaching a crisis, with results which might prove fatal, not only to the Transvaal and our Free State brethren, but also to the Afrikander Party of Cape Colony. In the presence of immediate danger and the momentous issues awaiting the decision of your Honor, the Executive, and the Volksraad, even the risk of being misunderstood is of minor importance. We beg your Honor to lay these words, only dictated by a keen sense of our common interests and risks, privately before the Executive and Volksraad."

This message, which was signed by fifty-three members of Parliament, received the following reply from President Krüger:

"I wish you and other sympathizers will notice, as you have doubtless already seen by the reply of the Imperial Government, that we have, according to your desire, considered the matter and accepted the invitation to the joint commission. Why the acceptance was delayed is shown by the dispatches published. I wish to thank you and other friends once more, from my heart, for the manner in which you have aided our efforts for a pacific and satisfactory solution. Finally, I express the hope that your work and ours will not be fruitless."

The meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that it had heard with satisfaction that the Executive of the Transvaal had accepted the invitation of the joint inquiry, and trusted the acceptance would render an outbreak of hostilities practically impossible.

ATTITUDE OF CAPE COLONY.

Ex-Premier Sprigg Admits Some Men Would Join the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, leader of the Opposition in the Cape House of Assembly and former Premier and Treasurer of Cape Colony, in the course of an interview to-day, said:

"I have no doubt that a portion of the population of the colony would be actively anti-British in the event of a war with the Transvaal. I do not anticipate a rising, but some of the young and impulsive Afrikanders would probably show their sympathies by joining the Boer forces. In my judgment the proceedings at to-day's meeting of Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament were most injudicious. No mention was made of any sympathy with those who would suffer while fighting on the British side. It is impossible that those who are doing their best to uphold British authority should conceive anything in the nature of a retirement from the position adopted by the Imperial Government. Any such weakness would be fatal to the future maintenance of British authority in South Africa."

Referring to the speech of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt last evening in New Tredegar, England, Sir John said he considered it "ill-advised and injudicious, especially at the present juncture." In his opinion, Vernon-Harcourt's assertion that Great Britain could not claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she had only partial suzerainty would do more than anything else to encourage disaffection.

"I would remind the British public," said Sir John, "that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt was a member of the Government really responsible for all the political troubles in South Africa since 1881."

BOTH WAR PARTIES EXCITED.

Object to Afrikander Resolutions and Vernon-Harcourt's Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The speech of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the former Liberal leader, to his constituents at New Tredegar, last night, and the message of the Cape Town Afrikander members of Parliament to President Krüger have proved "red rags" to the "war-at-any-price" party.

The Cape papers declare that the action of the members of Parliament amounts almost to treason, and the same terms are applied to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's remarks by the English anti-Boer papers.

Those who claim the situation has not yet passed the stage of pacific negotiations, see in President Krüger's answer to the Afrikanders a genuine desire to avoid hostilities. Nevertheless, preparations continue energetically on both sides. The Boers are laagering and British troops are reaching Kimberley and Ladysmith, their onward march being marked by ovations from the frightened inhabitants.

GEN. JOUBERT'S IDEA.

Thinks British Will Invade Transvaal by the Vanreinans Pass.

PRETORIA, Sept. 21.—Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"The situation is serious. Probably the heaviest fighting would occur on the Natal border. The British are likely to attempt to invade the Transvaal by way of the Vanreinans Pass."

Urgent messages are reaching the Raad from members, who are demanding authority for the Boers to mass at strategic points.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—Major Gen. Hunter and his staff, with the Devonshire Regiment and a squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars, have sailed for the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is reported from Newcastle, Natal, that the Transvaal forces are encamped at Zandsprint and intend to raid Natal immediately after it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's reply is not satisfactory.

The British Army Nursing Service sails from Southampton to-morrow, and Major Gen. French sails Saturday. He goes to Durban, Natal, to command the cavalry brigade.

Boers Claim to Have 52,000 Men.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London edition of The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg gave out a cable dispatch to-day purporting to be from Johannesburg, saying that the returns from the Field Cornets of the Transvaal and Orange Free State show that 52,000 burghers are ready to take the field at short notice.

No Message from Krueger to the Queen

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Reuter's Telegram Company announced this evening that no message had been received by Queen Victoria from President Krüger.

$2,000,000 Gold for Cape Colony.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is rumored here this morning that £400,000 in gold will be withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Cape.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO CONDEMNED.

Sentenced to Retirement Because He Surrendered to Dewey.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces in the battle of Manila Bay, and who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, has been condemned to retirement without the right of promotion.

CRUDE PETROLEUM UP 3 CENTS.

Lower Stock of Visible Oil Given as a Reason for the Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Crude petroleum was advanced 3 cents more yesterday by the Standard Oil Company, the price of the Pennsylvania product reaching $1.45 and of the Indiana oil $1.01 a barrel.

Since a month ago the rise amounts to nearly 20 cents a barrel. The causes of the boom are to be found in the lower stock of visible oil, the scarcity of producing territory, and the falling off in "wild-cat" operations, as a consequence of the advance of 12 per cent. in tubing and casing since the Tube Trust was formed.

Great excitement exists throughout the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana fields, in all of which considerable Chicago capital is interested.

Operators generally believe that the Standard will continue to boost the market until much higher figures are reached.

WESTERN ROAD'S BIG DEAL.

Père Marquette System Files Articles That Indicate a Combination.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say:

The talk of the consolidation of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company with the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western and the Chicago and West Michigan Railroads, which has been heard for some time, culminated in the filing at Lansing, Mich., to-day of articles of the Père Marquette Railroad Company.

While the new company only proposes, according to its articles of incorporation, to construct a broad-gauge road from Pentwater to Manistee, and is incorporated with a capital stock of only $1,400,000, there is nothing to prevent its amending its articles of association at any time so as to acquire the right and property of the three companies named.

Indeed this seems to be the intention of the incorporators, inasmuch as the officers are all interested in the roads in question. The incorporators are Sanford T. Crapo, Clark S. McMillan, Arthur Patriarch, H. C. Potter, Jr., Edwin Saunders, and James H. Simpson of Saginaw, Charles H. Heald, James F. Howard, Uriah W. Rogers, and Russell Wallace of Grand Rapids, and Frederick A. Nims of Muskegon.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Elects Officers, Discusses Municipal Ownership, Attends a Cakewalk.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The League of American Municipalities to-day elected the following officers: President—Mayor Henry V. Johnson, Denver; First Vice President—Mayor J. A. Johnson, Fargo, N. D.; Second Vice President—Mayor Driscoll, New Haven, Conn.; Third Vice President—Mayor Flower, New Orleans, La.; Secretary—B. F. Gilkison; Treasurer—Mayor Charles Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn.

Charleston was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

The greater portion of the session was devoted to the discussion of the question of municipal ownership.

At the close of the afternoon session the convention adjourned until morning to permit the delegates to attend a cakewalk.

Evans' Celebrated Cream Ale
can only be obtained in places that specify Evans' on bill of fare. Be cautious.—Adv.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS EXPLAIN.

Say They Will Seek No Party Aid at Their Chicago Conference, but Will Attack the President.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Anti-Imperialist League this afternoon issued the following:

Unauthorized statements having been made as to the objects of the Anti-Imperialist Conference in Chicago Oct. 17, it should be said that there will be no attempt there at negotiation with any political party.

It is hoped that the conference may plan for a systematic effort to establish Anti-Imperialist leagues and committees throughout the country, with the intention of developing and crystallizing the opposition to the President's policy.

It is true that in doing this the Anti-Imperialists must denounce Mr. McKinley individually because he unlawfully initiated the slaughter in the Philippines by his declaration of war Dec. 21, 1898, at a time when the United States was solemnly bound to the protocol to preserve the status quo.

It simplifies our efforts that, because of this impregnable fact, neither the country nor any political party in it is responsible for Mr. McKinley's war, or is in any way bound to support it. The Anti-Imperialists hope to arouse their fellow-citizens to the gravity of the issue, which has been forced upon the people, so that no candidate for the next Presidency can expect success unless he disavows the colonial and imperial acts which have actuated Mr. McKinley and his pernicious advisers.

ERVING WINSLOW,
Secretary Anti-Imperialist League.

A NORFOLK HOSPITAL BURNED.

Four of the Inmates Dead—Many Nurses and Firemen Injured—Property Loss Will Be $200,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—The Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul was almost totally destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Four lives were lost, and the bodies were taken from the débris and removed to the City Morgue to-day for identification. They proved to be as follows:

Mrs. Margaret McEwen, seventy years of age, a woman of weak mind, who was in the hospital for safe keeping. She was identified by her earrings, the body being burned beyond recognition. Mrs. Elizabeth White, who had been at the hospital for a long time as a boarder. She was on the fourth floor, and the body had fallen through to the third. She was identified by the structure of her body. Cherry Boswell, a three-year-old child from Lewiston, N. C., who was there for treatment. Miss Pippen of North Carolina, who had just entered the hospital and was to have been operated upon to-day. The body was found in the ruins of the bed in which she slept. Miss Pippen was from Tarborough, N. C.

The injured are Fireman Thomas A. Barrett of the Queen Street Engine House, leg broken, right arm fractured in three places, and cut on forehead. He is still alive, but has not regained consciousness, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained. Fireman Robert A. Foster, driver, hurt about the head, but not seriously.

Miss Kate Dolan of Washington, D. C., one of the nurses of the institution, jumped from the third story to the first landing and was hurt about the neck, hands, and back. Miss Teresa Glass of Richmond, Va., also a nurse, is badly burned about one hand and foot, and slightly about the face.

The property loss, it is believed, will reach $200,000, with but little insurance. The policies covering the main building will not aggregate over $40,000. St. Vincent's Hospital was four stories high, exclusive of the basement. It was constructed of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and was one of the best-equipped and most complete institutions of its kind in the South.

ANDREE AT THE POLE?

Some of His Friends at Stockholm Suggest That He Reached There.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.—Dr. Ekholm, Prof. Nathorst, and Capt. Andrée believe that the buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition," found on Sept. 9 on the north coast of King Charles Island by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsasik, is one of those which the aeronaut intended to throw out after the North Pole was passed.

THE PINGREE PLAN ABANDONED

Detroit Will Not Purchase Street Railways Nor Have 3-Cent Fares.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—It is announced to-day on authority of Elliott G. Stevenson, member of the late Street Railway Commission appointed to purchase the street railways of Detroit for the city, that the entire Pingree plan of municipal ownership and three-cent fares is dead and permanently abandoned. Mr. Stevenson has just returned from a conference at New York with R. T. Wilson, principal owner of the roads; Tom L. Johnson, and others interested.

The reason given is that Mr. Wilson refused to tie up the property with another option, and that he also increased the price of the roads from approximately $15,000,000 cash to $17,000,000—the increase, it is claimed, being justified by the increase of net receipts under the five-cent rate of fare. This increase from six for a quarter fares, which is within the companies' franchise rights, was made just following the municipal ownership agitation of last Spring.

The three-cent fare issues being eliminated from the local political situation, it is regarded as altogether improbable that Gov. Pingree will consent to be a candidate for Mayor this Fall.

NO MORE "BEER PRIVILEGES."

South Carolina Dispensary Board So Discards a Heavy Load.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.—The Dispensary Board of Control has decided to do away with "beer privileges" after Nov. 1, and the beer drinkers, with those who have made large investments in the beer establishments, are protesting vehemently.

Some years ago the board, without authority in the dispensary law, permitted privileged persons to open beer depots, conduct them independently of the dispensary, and pay the dispensary a royalty of 15 cents a dozen bottles sold.

This meant free trade in beer, and the Prohibitionists have fought the scheme from the start. The change now is to take effect some time in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, when the anti-dispensary people and the Prohibitionists are going to make a vigorous fight against Senator Tillman's pet law.

At the last session a local option measure just missed passing by a few votes, and the dispensary advocates are worried. The beer privilege licenses were found then to be a very vulnerable point in the debate, and their annulment is to remove them from future discussion.

Cashier Filbert's Assailant Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The man who, under the name "Walter Lawton," yesterday inflicted fatal injuries upon Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of a private bank in Palatine, a town near here, died to-day. He received a gunshot wound in his struggle with Farmer Piaggo, who tried to rescue Filbert. The cashier is still unconscious.

Discontinuance of Boats on the Sandy Hook Route.
The Steamers of this Line will be discontinued after the trips of September 28th.
The travel to and from New York and the Sea Shore north of Long Branch will be accommodated by special trains.—Adv.

WILL BUILD MODEL FLATS

Foreign Capitalists to Invest Millions in New York.

THREE TYPES OF BUILDINGS

The Structures to Include Homes for the Richest People, the Moderately Wealthy, and the Poor.

Plans are maturing for the erection of flat houses on Manhattan Island by a syndicate comprised of French, Belgian, and Dutch capitalists. It was learned yesterday that a representative of this syndicate, which is said to have unlimited resources behind it, has been in the city for several weeks. Leading architects of New York and Paris have been for some time at work on plans for a series of flat houses of various classes, all of the buildings to be of a style never before attempted in New York. They will embody the best features of the French and American ideas in flats and tenements.

The efforts of the syndicate will be directed toward the erection of three different classes of houses. One will be for the wealthy class of tenants, a second for those of moderate means, and a third for the poorer people. It has been decided to begin with the type for the wealthy class, and the syndicate has already secured an option on an entire block of ground between Madison and Fifth Avenues in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street, upon which—it was stated last night by J. Durham, the syndicate's representative in this country—a building costing in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 will be erected. It is said that ground will be broken within a few weeks. The building is expected to be completed by the latter part of next Spring, in the meantime options have been secured on several pieces of property in the neighborhood of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the syndicate proposes to begin during the Winter the construction of a gigantic flat house suitable for people of moderate means. These apartments will rent for from $35 to $75 per month.

This, it is said, will only mark the beginning of the operations in this city of the syndicate, which contemplates the expenditures of large capital in this particular field.

The syndicate was formed nearly a year ago and has been at work ever since perfecting its plans. Mr. J. Durham of Paris, when seen last night at the Hotel Manhattan by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"European capitalists have long been tempted by the inviting field offered in New York for investment in a style of dwelling embracing some of the Continental features. The principal feature wanting here is the interior courtyard, which, after all, is the salvation of the flat house. The beauty and sanitary value of the European courtyard have always been recognized by the American builder, but on account of the space necessary to be sacrificed the plan has not been adopted. The American capitalist who has been able to realize from 12 to 15 per cent. on his investment in flat houses built on the prevailing plan is naturally unwilling to adopt the European method, which would lower his profits. We will be satisfied with 2 or 3 per cent. at the beginning, and we believe that the superior beauty and convenience of our houses will meet with the instant approval of the average tenant.

"It is an experiment, of course, but we are willing to lay out several million dollars on the scheme at the start, and have every confidence of realizing handsomely.

"Our first building will be designed to compete with the highest class flats in the city, such as The Navarro and The Dakota, which, by the way, have court yards, but such in name only. Our scheme is to adapt the French idea to the American requirements. The building will occupy an entire block running through from Madison to Fifth Avenue.

"For various reasons I cannot divulge the exact location, but it will be in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street. The ground is unincumbered by buildings. The building will have a frontage of 200 feet on each avenue, and 420 feet on each cross street. It will be built of light limestone and red brick, and the street frontages will be finished in the highest form of architectural art. The primary feature of the structure, however, will be the interior court yards. There will be two of these, each 100 feet square. One will be entered from Fifth Avenue and the other from Madison Avenue.

"These will be laid out in flower gardens, with fountains and statues, and furnished with rustic seats, &c., and will constitute small parks. The windows of the flats opening upon these courtyards will be fitted with balconies supported by pillars and columns in the highest form of art. By means of these yards every room in the various flats will be perfectly lighted, as the building will be limited to seven stories, in order to carry out this scheme. The structure will be absolutely fireproof, and the interior fittings will be on a scale of richness and completeness equal to the best class of flat houses in the city. All the modern conveniences will be installed. The rental for these flats will certainly not be any higher than those now charged for flats of the first class in New York, and we think can be made lower.

"The projected building for tenants moderately well provided with money will be on the same general plan, the only difference being in the interior furnishings and the extra conveniences. We will not use less than a half block for any building and all will be provided with one or more architecturally decorated courtyards. Furthermore, no building will be higher than seven stories, in order to give every tenant the advantage of the light from within as well as from the street. Later we will try the same scheme in the tenement districts. If one or all of these classes of buildings prove a success, the syndicate is prepared to construct a large number. The headquarters of the syndicate will probably remain in Paris, but branch offices will soon be opened in New York."

USE OF THE MAILS DENIED.

Ex-Slave Pension Concern Barred by Post Office Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—An exceptionally heartless swindle was hit hard to-day when the Post Office Department barred the mail of the "Ex-Slave Mutual Relief, Bounty, and Pension Association" from the mails. It was Pension Commissioner Evans who discovered this association and called the attention of the department to it.

The association sent circulars to the negroes who had once been slaves, telling them a bill to pension them was to be pushed through Congress, and soliciting subscriptions. Most of the ex-slaves are old and ignorant, and they were an easy prey.

CENSUS TAKERS ODD NEW TASKS.

Merriam's Subordinates Must Go Into Hawaiian and Alaskan Wilds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The discovery of gold in Alaska and the consequent influx of argonauts promise to give a picturesque side to the taking of the census of 1900 there.

The gold seekers have penetrated to what were considered almost inaccessible regions, and the enumerators will have to pursue them there. Director Merriam to-day received a letter from Mr. Dunn, who is in charge there, which indicates that the Alaskan census of 1900 will be a peculiar and picturesque task.

Many of the newly populated regions can be reached only by dog train. Some of them are snowbound altogether, and the life of a census enumerator will be varied and exciting.

The Hawaiian census is also under Director Merriam's supervision, so that he will have a task which never fell to the lot of any of his predecessors. Alatau T. A. Atkinson, who has charge of the Hawaiian census, is now in Washington. It was Mr. Atkinson who had charge of the census of 1896, under the Dole Government. It was the first thorough census ever taken there.

CHICAGO BEEF PRICES GO UP.

Highest Rate Since 1882 for Cattle on the Hoof, and There Is an Increasing Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Steaks are to cost Chicago people 2 or 3 cents a pound more, as a result of another increase in the price of beef.

Cattle on the hoof are selling at $6.90 a hundred pounds, which is the highest price reached since 1882. As an explanation of the continual increase in prices, the packers say the demand is greater by 100 per cent. than it ever was before. And, besides, just at present there is an enormous demand for beef from abroad, and the number of live cattle being exported will increase from 1,000 to 2,000 per week.

Just how long this demand will continue no one can say. Although the supply of live stock is up to the average of last year, many of the cattlemen believe the best cattle may increase in price until the high-water mark of 1882, which was $9.30 per 100 pounds, will have been reached.

In 1882 there were only 23,280,000 cattle other than milch cows in the United States. This number gradually increased until 1892 when there were 37,651,000. Since then the number of live cattle has decreased until in a recent report the Department of Agriculture at Washington placed the number of cattle now in the United States at only 28,000,000.

SUES INSURANCE DIRECTORS.

New Yorker Brings Test Case for Pool of 150 Policy Holders.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 21.—Samuel Root, Christopher Stroebel, and David Sprague, who in January, 1896, were Directors of the now defunct Connecticut Indemnity Association alias the Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Waterbury, were today served with papers in a suit brought by Alfred Ray of New York to recover $5,000 alleged damages. Mr. Ray alleges that by false representations and fraud he was induced to take out a $10,000 policy in the company.

The case is to be made a test case, and the local attorney who has the suit in hand states that more than 150 former policy holders in New York and vicinity whose policies aggregate $200,000 have formed a pool, and if this case should prove successful there will be an avalanche of suits instituted by aggrieved policy holders.

THEIR PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

Cincinnati Saengerfest to Sell Numbered Tickets with Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The members of the Saengerfest Board acted upon a plan to lift the debt or deficiency of the Saengerfest at the meeting held Wednesday evening, when a committee to arrange preliminaries and to carry the scheme to a successful issue was appointed.

The plan is to give a series of concerts, to be participated in by the best of local and outside talent. Tickets at $1 for the series are to be sold to the number of 100,000, and each ticket will have a numbered coupon. At the close of the series one of these numbered tickets will entitle the holder to enter the Saengerfest building, whatever he may choose. There will be, it is said, other prizes at each concert of the proposed series.

POLICEMAN'S DARING WORK.

John Apple, After a Long Chase, Stops Runaway on Webster Avenue.

After an exhibition of horsmanship that would have been creditable to one of the Czar's Cossacks, Roundsman John Apple of the Tremont mounted squad stopped a runaway in Webster Avenue last night. The team belongs to Steinhardt Brothers, liquor dealers, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and William H. Hamilton was in charge. Hamilton stopped at Travers Street to deliver a case of goods, and while he was inside the house the team took fright at passing bicyclists and dashed down Webster Avenue.

Three blocks away Apple was standing beside his mount—a handsome bay gelding. The runaways came with such terrific speed that they were by him before he could fairly realize what was wrong. The avenue was thronged with bicyclists, and Apple saw their peril.

He spoke to his horse, and without stopping to mount from the stirrup, vaulted into the saddle as his horse galloped away. Then followed a race of a mile, or to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, where Apple came abreast of the runaways. He leaned over and caught the horse on the off side by the bridle, and drew him in with such force that the runaway reared and almost fell on its haunches. The horse recovered, however, and with a plunge jerked the plucky policeman clear out of his saddle.

Apple clung to the runaways like grim death. He gradually worked his way forward until he got a firm grip on the horse's nose with one hand, and holding the mane with the other managed to half choke the horse. In this way he took the wind out of the beast and stopped the team.

Apple's uniform was a wreck. He took the team back to the Tremont Station and turned them over to the driver. Several men and women on bicycles were almost run down, and two women in their anxiety to get out of danger fell off their wheels and were somewhat bruised. They would not give their names or accept medical assistance.

E. C. BENEDICT SUED.

Atwood Violet the Banker's Tenant, Asks for $25,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—A suit to recover $25,000 was instituted to-day by Atwood Violet against E. C. Benedict, the well-known banker of Greenwich. There are also cited as defendants the members of the firm of Robert Wellstood & Sons, real estate brokers, employed by Mr. Benedict.

In the complaint, Violet states that the Wellstoods were empowered to transact Benedict's real estate business. He then alleges that last October he decided to lease a residence in Greenwich. He instructed his wife to consult Benedict's agents with a view to renting one of the banker's places in Putnam Avenue. Mrs. Violet was told by the agents that the sanitary equipments of the house were in perfect order, and her attention called to the fact that Mr. Benedict's niece had previously lived there. On the strength of the agents' positive assurance as to the sanitary condition of the premises, Violet executed a lease of them for one year, the rental being $1,000.

It is alleged that offensive odors were noticed in the house, and were traced to improper sanitary equipments. Two of the Violet children were taken ill with scarlet fever. The expense of caring for each child was $350. Then Mrs. Violet was taken down with nervous prostration, and her treatment cost $800. All this Violet attributed to the unsanitary condition of the house, and he alleges fraud on the part of Benedict and his agents in leasing it.

The case is returnable to the Superior Court for Fairfield County the first week in October. No one in touch with the Benedict interests could be seen this afternoon.

Albion House of Refuge Managers Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of all the members of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion.

One meets tourists from the four corners of the earth on the Day Line. Popular Concerts.—Adv.

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS

Hold a Riotous Convention to Name a Ticket in Boston.

WANT SILVER AT 16 TO 1

Platform Condemns the Philippine War—Delegates to National Convention Instructed for Bryan.

GOVERNOR—Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—John H. Mack, North Adams.
SECRETARY OF STATE—Harry Lloyd, Boston.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—John H. Morrison, Lowell.
AUDITOR—W. L. Ramsdell, Lynn.
TREASURER—Joseph J. Flynn, Lawrence.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The riotous scenes and the bitter fights between the two factions of the Democratic Party in this State that characterized and made famous the all-night session in Music Hall here in 1896 and that at Worcester the following year were renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the State Democracy in Mechanics' Hall today.

There was hardly a moment, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded, when there were quiet and harmony in any degree. At times the entire delegations were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the Chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.

At times it seemed as if even the force of one hundred policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor, and the climax came when, at the request of the Chairman, W. S. McNary, the Captain of the Police appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald in readiness to

man ruled that he had not stated a privilege question, and he gave way to Thomas J. Gargan.

There was a marked difference in the attitude of the delegates toward Mr. Gargan and their treatment of those who had preceded him.

There was almost silence while he was speaking, frequently broken by cheers and applause. In a neat speech of eulogy he nominated Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston as the candidate for Governor. His nomination was unanimously carried.

Arthur Withington of Newburyport placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor John H. Mack of North Adams.

THE PLATFORM.

George Fred Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the platform, which was unanimously adopted.

To-day, as on every proper occasion since the Democratic National Convention of 1896, the Democrats of Massachusetts reaffirm and indorse in general, and in particular, the principles of the platform adopted by that convention. We pronounce that political code one written not for a year or for a single campaign, but for all time, being made up as it is of the fundamental principles of Democracy upon the acceptance and enforcement of which alone a free Government of, by, and for the people can be maintained. New conditions may and do compel additions to that platform, for conditions change, and the Chicago platform, like the Declaration of Independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of Democratic government.

SILVER AT 16 TO 1.

Particularly do we reiterate our belief in the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Heavy and unexpected discoveries of gold, and of new processes for extracting that metal, together with the other supplies, have resulted, since 1896, in an increase in the volume of money estimate at $441,000,000 for the United States alone. The immediate revival of prices and trade accompanying this increase demonstrated the Democratic contention that the evils from which the Nation suffered so gravely in the five years prior to 1897 proceeded from a contracted currency for which Republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief.

But the benefits of a rise in the price level under the gold standard are of necessity unequally and unjustly distributed. The farmers of the West and South, compelled to sell their products in the world's markets in competition with silver-using countries, are condemned to low prices for what they sell, while the rising scale of prices at home, due partly to the increased volume of the currency, and more to the operation of the trusts, results in the exaction from them of higher prices for all they have to buy. The prosperity of New England rests upon the prosperity of her employers, and Massachusetts in pleading the cause of the farmers of the West and South, advances her own industrial interests, and no system which decreases the income and increases the outgo of the farming community can afford a safe foundation for a sound commercial fabric.

We denounce unqualifiedly the purpose of the Republican Party to surrender to the banks the governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume. Such action would create a trust in comparison with which all other monopolies would be trivial.

To-day our trust magnates are our bankers. They hold the bank stock, they sit on the Boards of Directors, they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the Nation's money the same merciless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies.

CONDEMNS THE WAR.

To the war with Spain—a war rightly waged in the cause of humanity and which was forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration by the insistence of the Democrats in House and Senate—there has succeeded a war of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and needless. It is in violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty not only because it is prosecuted by the Administration without the Congressional action which the Constitution prescribes, but because it is a denial of that right of self-government which, from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord Bridge, has been a cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British Government, has discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, and by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecution, it has cost the Nation heavy in blood and treasure, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of moneys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the Federal Treasury.

We demand that of the Philippines as well as of the Cubans it shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign power, would speedily restore order, purge our National honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the Far East.

IMPERALISM AND MILITARISM.

Back of the gaudy trappings of imperialism lurks the less spectacular but more terrifying form of militarism. Against a great standing army the Democracy, both of State and Nation, has resolutely set its face, but in the reiterated demands for more and more troops to subdue the Tagalos may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home. Already all free peoples of the world gaze in amazement at the facility with which monopolistic corporations in the United States are able to secure the aid of armed forces, both State and Federal, to overawe their workingmen in time of labor dissensions.

The platform then denounces the conduct of the military authorities in the Coeur d'Alene coal district of Idaho, and continues:

In imperialism and militarism the great monopolistic corporations whose growth astounds and alarms the people discern twin agencies for their defense.

We pledge ourselves to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten the disintegration of trusts—for example, a compulsory system of publicity for all trust records and accounts; a Federal law prohibiting a monopoly from making more divergent prices for its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing freight rates, thus preventing underselling in one State to drive out competitors at the expense of the consumer in other States, where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law against railroad discriminations, pending the actual Government ownership and operation of all railroads, which this convention demands.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts now possesses the right to purchase the Boston and Albany Railroad at a price virtually equivalent to the par value of the stock. The present owners of that property contemplate leasing it for ninety-nine years to one of the great railroad trusts of the Nation in consideration of a guaranteed rental exceeding 8 per cent. upon the capital. This lease will come before the Legislature for ratification, and if approved would in fact, if not in terms, sacrifice the option now possessed by the State.

Should the State decide to purchase the road, borrowing the necessary funds at 4 per cent., the difference between the amounts the road would have to earn to reimburse the Commonwealth and the sum which under the proposed lease it would have to exact from the people and shippers of the State in order to pay the proposed 8 per cent. on the existing stock to private persons would amount to more than $1,000,000 annually.

Therefore, we demand that the Legislature refuse its consent to the proposed lease and that immediate steps be taken for the exercise by the State of its right to purchase the road and for the determination of the best method by which the property thus acquired shall be managed.

The platform favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight-hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary, and the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works, and other municipal business enterprises.

GREETINGS TO BRYAN.

We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Col. William Jennings Bryan, our congratulations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of 1896 he has waged in their defense, and we pledge to him our unfaltering loyalty and our untiring co-operation in his political endeavors.

The report of the committee on the balance of the State ticket was then made, and the list of candidates above mentioned was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to select the delegates to the National Convention then made its report. The delegates at large are George Fred Williams, Col. A. C. Drinkwater William S. McNary, and Christopher T. Callahan.

A motion to adjourn was accepted, and the convention closed at 4:30.

Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke acted as temporary Chairman and William S. McNary as permanent Chairman of the convention.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET.

At Their Convention They Favor Legislation to Control Corporations Doing Inter-State Business.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—The Republican State Convention to-day was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this State. H. B. Reese of Lincoln was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and E. G. McGilton of Omaha and William H. Ely of Ainsworth for Regents of the State University on the first ballot. Judge Reese has served six years on the Supreme bench, retiring six years ago to resume the practice of his profession.

Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the delegates and spectators wild was that of Chaplain Mailey of the First Nebraska. His opening sentence started the pandemonium of cheering. He said he had never voted a Republican ticket in his life, but he intended this Fall to vote to uphold the Administration in the Philippines.

Major Killain of the First Nebraska also made an earnest speech in behalf of upholding the National Administration in the Philippines.

The Committee on Resolutions reported and the resolutions were promptly adopted. After touching upon State matters, the planks on money, National policy, and trusts were as follows:

We heartily indorse the wise, conservative, and patriotic Administration of President McKinley and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in effecting protection, tranquillity, and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

After paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the First Nebraska Volunteers in the Philippines, the platform deals with the money question as follows:

We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world.

After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

On the question of trusts the resolutions declare:

We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to again array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican Party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, given the large employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor, and plunder the public.

We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in inter-State business with power similar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally, such control as Massachusetts in pleading the cause of the farmers of the West and South, advances her own industrial interests, and no system which decreases the income and increases the outgo of the farming community can afford a safe foundation for a sound commercial fabric.

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POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

Senator Wellington to Resign from the Republican Committee and Says the Ticket Is Beaten.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Gov. Lowndes, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican State ticket, to-day demanded the resignation of United States Senator George L. Wellington as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and it is understood that Senator Wellington will comply at once with the Governor's request.

This step is the outcome of the action of the State Central Committee yesterday in appointing committees on finance and on the conduct of the coming campaign, thus practically depriving the Chairman of the committee of most of his power and usefulness. Senator Wellington, who in the meeting voted in favor of the appointment of the committees in question, subsequently took a different view of the matter and gave out an interview, in which he attacked the Governor and his friends, accusing them of conspiring to deprive him of the powers of his position.

The interview with Senator Wellington which led up to the breach with Gov. Lowndes is as follows:

"I am a United States Senator from this State," said Mr. Wellington, "and the past and present Chairman of the State Central Committee, yet I was never consulted about these resolutions which were carried in the meeting yesterday. I knew nothing about them until they were presented and would not have supported them if Gov. Lowndes had not leaned over my chair and asked me to go to their rescue.

"The fact that they had not been submitted to me is proof positive that these committees had been designed to curtail my power as Chairman.

"Senator McComas and Mr. Mudd had designed to lick me, if possible, in the committee. They found that this was impossible, for I had three votes to their one, and then they tried to hedge me around with two resolutions which appeared to be innocent on their face. Gov. Lowndes entered into the combination against me, for what reason I do not know. He did not have the manliness to tell me that he was in the combination, though I have thought so for several days. I went to him a few nights ago and told him that if I were in any way distasteful to him I would withdraw with the greatest pleasure. He told me that I was entirely satisfactory to him. At the time he knew that he was against me and was assisting my enemies.

"They can send any one they like to me, but it will make no difference. My ultimatum is that they must rescind both of those resolutions, or I will retire from the committee. I will not turn a hand until they do this. No headquarters will be opened, and I am going to Cumberland this afternoon to wait until I hear from them.

"I think that the ticket is beaten, beyond any question. They have offended every Malsterite and absolutely ignored the colored voters. There is a day of reckoning coming which they will not like to meet."

The interview further charges Gov. Lowndes with having surrendered control of the party to John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and asserts that United States Senator McComas is also controlled by the same influence.

Gov. Lowndes and Senator Wellington have been fast friends, the latter at one time having filled a position in the banking house of the Governor, in Cumberland, Md. Their political fortunes have been closely allied, and much of the credit for the conduct of the campaign which elected Gov. Lowndes four years ago has heretofore been accorded to Senator Wellington, who was at that time Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 21.—Senator Wellington arrived here from Baltimore to-night. He stated in an interview:

"The Gubernatorial candidate has behaved in such a manner as to make it impossible for me to have anything more to do with him personally or politically. I will, therefore, resign, and will do so to the committee in my own time and pleasure."

SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT.

Will Talk Only from the Trains on His Western Trip.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Secretary Charles F. Dick of the National Republican Committee arrived here from Washington to-day and went directly to the office of Senator Hanna, where he held a long conference with the latter in reference to the approaching campaign in Ohio. Col. Dick said that the opening Republican meeting at Akron next Saturday would undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of the kind in the history of the State.

Continuing, Col. Dick said that President McKinley would deliver no set speeches during his Western trip, but would in all probability occasionally make brief remarks from the rear platform of his car.

The Illinois Governorship.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of more than one hundred prominent Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District held here to-day, Congressman Walter Reeves declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor. The meeting was called to get an expression of the feeling throughout the district, and it was unanimous that Mr. Reeves will be supported as candidate for Governor.

Philadelphia Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Democratic County Conventions were held here to-day and the following nominations were made: Sheriff—Joseph A. Reed; Coroner—Dr. D. G. J. Loughlin; City Commissioner—Thomas J. Ryan; Judges of the Common Pleas—Samuel W. Pennypacker and Henry J. McCarthy.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

FOR UNASSESSED JUSTICES

City Club Proposes an Effective Anti-Tammany Alliance.

INVITATION TO ALL PARTIES

Mazet Committee Also Called Upon to Examine All Justices Now on the Bench.

The council of the City Club last night took action looking to united effort for the election this Fall of judicial candidates pledged not to pay assessments to any political party. Resolutions were adopted inviting a conference of all individuals and organizations in favor of unassessed Judges and calling on the Mazet committee to summon all the Judges now on the bench as witnesses on the subject.

It is assumed that Tammany will not accept the invitation to join in the proposed movement, and that the Republican organization will. The City Club's action, therefore, is accepted as meaning an anti-Tammany alliance on the six candidates for judicial offices to be chosen at the coming election—two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the City Court, one Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and a Surrogate. This would mean practically a combination on the entire county ticket, which carries but one other officer, the Sheriff.

The resolutions as adopted at a full meeting of the council held at the clubhouse are as follows:

Resolved, That the council of the City Club reasserts its condemnation of the assessment of judicial candidates by political parties, and desires to bring those together who will join with the City Club in a practical movement to secure the choice of unassessed Judges of high character at the coming election.

Resolved, That the President of the club be requested to call an early meeting of the members of the club in conference with other organizations and individuals to consider the nomination of judicial candidates to be voted for in the coming election who shall be pledged against the payment of assessments to any political party.

Resolved, That we repeat our demand upon the Legislative Investigation Committee, now in session, that all Judges of courts in the City of New York be examined as witnesses upon the subject of the payment of political assessments by judicial candidates not later than the first week in October.

It was expected that the Council would make some declaration in favor of union against Tammany on Assembly and Aldermanic candidates also, and intimations had reached the public that it might specifically recommend the re-election of Assemblyman Mazet as a vindication of the work of the committee which bears his name. Secretary James W. Pryor said after the meeting, however, that the Council felt that the club, having early taken the lead in the agitation for reform in the matter of levying assessments on judicial candidates, was bound to carry on that work, and that in so doing it would have its hands full. The invitation to other organizations and individuals, it was explained, took in all parties and everybody. The labor party is expected to participate in it, along with the Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce. The Citizens' Union Central City Committee has decided not to put up a county ticket of its own, and the expectation is that it will co-operate with the City Club on judicial nominations.

When the Mazet committee first began its investigation several ex-Justices were called to testify regarding the payment of assessments. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor told of having contributed $15,000 to the Tammany fund, and other Justices admitted the existence of the practice. The City Club at the time urged the continuance of that line of inquiry, but for some reason Mr. Moss dropped it, and has never taken it up again.

The Council of the City Club is composed of Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman; R. R. Bowker, Dr. Everett P. Macy, James W. Pryor, George M. Cassatt, E. L. Gould, William C. Le Gendre, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and Simon Sterne. Wheeler H. Peckham and Richard Watson Gilder are members ex officio.

CITIZENS' UNION OF THE 19TH.

Chairman Price Explains Resignation of Three Committeemen and Denies There Is a Split.

The publication of a story to the effect that there was a split among the committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District has moved the Chairman, J. M. Price, to tell what really did take place at the protracted meeting of the organization in the Sherman Square Hotel on Wednesday night. At the meeting three of the committee resigned—A. H. Ely, John C. Clark, and Edward T. Devine. Mr. Price explained their action yesterday as follows:

"At the meeting a resolution was introduced which stated that it was inexpedient in view of the political situation in the Nineteenth Assembly District for the Citizens' Union to nominate candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman. This was lost and immediately after the vote the three members resigned.

"Now the facts are that Mr. Clark and Mr. Ely went on the committee with the understanding that if it decided to place candidates in the field, they would resign, while Mr. Devine went on with the expressed intention of favoring Mr. Mazet, whom he had supported on two other occasions, and he stated that if any other person than Mr. Mazet was nominated or indorsed, he would leave the committee.

"These gentlemen were put on the committee because they had made the statement that we proposed to pack it, and to refute this statement they were also allowed to name ten members of the committee, eight of whom were elected, one was rejected, and one has not yet been reported on.

"As a matter of fact, it is quite possible that we will nominate candidates, if we can find suitable ones, and for this purpose we last night appointed a committee of five to see what could be done along these lines and to report at the meeting on next Tuesday night. There is no split in the committee. The fact is that this was a Republican scheme to force Mr. Mazet on us as a candidate, and, failing this, to get us to not nominate at all, and thus leave the field clear for them."

It is understood that the committee is experiencing considerable difficulty in finding men of the kind it wants as candidates who will undertake to make the race. The Republican leaders look for the organization of a separate independent movement, and they predict that the bulk of the independent vote of the district will disregard the committee's action.

Homer Folks for the Assembly.

The Citizens' Union Committee of the Twenty-ninth District met last night at Tuxedo Hall and arranged to begin at once the circulation of petitions for the independent nomination of Homer Folks for the Assembly. The law requires 500 signatures, and the committee expects no trouble in securing that number. Candidates for Aldermen were also discussed, among the names mentioned being Cleveland A. Dunn, Frederick W. Longfellow, and Thomas J. Hallowell.

SHEEHAN GETS AFFIDAVITS.

Pushing the Case Against the Goodwin Election Inspectors—Sheehan to be "Frozen Out."

The friends of John C. Sheehan reported at the Pequod Club last night that the work of collecting affidavits against the Goodwin Election Inspectors, charged with violating the primary law on Tuesday, was going on rapidly. When the material has been collected, it then will be decided whether to lay it before the Grand Jury or to proceed in some more direct manner.

Senator Munzinger yesterday announced his intention of introducing at the next session of the Legislature a bill amending the primary law so as to prevent the putting out of such fraudulent tickets as those that caused so much trouble in the Ninth District. His idea is to require the filing of all lists of delegates with the Police Board thirty days in advance and the printing of an emblem on each ticket.

Speaking of John C. Sheehan's re-election at the Democratic Club last night, Richard Croker said that Mr. Sheehan simply kept his place as a district leader, and that he would be treated as he always has been. Referring to the story of his picture having been torn down and trampled on at the Pequod Club, Mr. Croker remarked: "It doesn't take much courage to do a thing like that."

In spite of Mr. Croker's protestation, it is well recognized among the other Democratic leaders that Mr. Sheehan is to be "frozen out" in the matter of patronage, and that beyond holding his seat in the Executive Committee he will have no part in the management of Tammany.

Mr. Sheehan was asked yesterday whether he expected to let the open hostility to him keep him away from the Executive Committee meetings. "No, Sir," he said, "I expect to be there at every one of them."

BRIBERY IN TAMMANY.

Mr. Sheehan's Charges and Defense of His Dismissed Followers.

The case of T. J. McNiece and Charles B. O'Neill, the two Sheehan election district Captains, who were dismissed from their places in the County Clerk's office last week, will come before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court to-day. The discharged men secured a temporary injunction, restraining County Clerk Sohmer from filling their places, and requiring him to show cause today why the injunction should not be made permanent and the petitioners reinstated.

John C. Sheehan wrote to George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, informing him that Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach had told McNiece and O'Neill that they were discharged for "political reasons" and asking him whether they were protected by the civil service law. In his reply, Mr. McAneny says that, "while positions in the county offices are not subject to the general provision of the civil service law requiring a statement of reasons and the affording of an opportunity for explanations in cases of removal, they are covered by those specific reasons of the law that inhibit removals for reasons of a political nature."

Mr. McAneny points out that the present civil service law provides that "Whoever being a public officer, or having, or claiming to have any authority or influence for, or affecting the nomination, public employment, confirmation, promotion, removal, or increase or decrease in salary of any public office, shall use or promise or threaten to use any such authority or influence directly or indirectly in order to coerce or persuade the vote or political action of any citizen, or the removal, discharge, or confirmation of any officer or public employe * * * shall be guilty of bribery, or of an attempt at bribery."

"There is no doubt in the world that McNiece and O'Neill were removed for political reasons," said Mr. Sheehan, "and under that law somebody has been guilty of bribery or attempted bribery. We propose to do the best we can to punish the guilty persons."

MARTIN HEERMANCE RESIGNS.

Denies Absolutely the Report of Friction Among State Tax Commissioners—Lester Stern to Succeed.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie has resigned as a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. He was appointed Jan. 20, 1896, by ex-Gov. Morton.

The appointment of his successor will be announced shortly by the Governor. The new incumbent will be Lester Stern of Dunkirk.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Martin Heermance, who has resigned as President of the State Tax Commission, said that he retired at the request of Gov. Roosevelt for what the latter termed "geographical reasons"; that is, the Governor wanted a representative of the western part of the State on the board. Mr. Heermance's term expired last Spring, and he simply held over until the other Commissioners became familiar with the routine of the commission.

Asked as to the truth of a story that there was a friction in the board over the manner in which franchise assessments were to be imposed on corporations, Mr. Heermance said that there was no friction whatever among the Commissioners. He said that it had been agreed to say nothing for publication about how the new law is to be enforced, until the report and recommendations of J. Newton Fiero have been given to the press. But he consented to say: "The aim of the plan is to enforce the law justly, regardless of the influence of corporations or demagogic clamor of individuals. Great care is being exercised in perfecting the plan so that the law will stand the test of the courts—a test to which it will doubtless be put."

MR. LE BARBIER PROMOTED.

Raised to the Rank of Full Assistant District Attorney.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday announced the appointment of Charles Le Barbier as a full Assistant District Attorney in the place of James J. Grady, deceased, the appointment to take effect Oct. 1.

Mr. Le Barbier, whose appointment appeared to be very popular with the members of the staff and Judges, has been acting as Chief Deputy Assistant District Attorney, his salary being $5,500. He will now get $7,500. District Attorney Gardiner stated that no appointment would be made to fill Mr. Le Barbier's place because the Board of Apportionment had cut down his appropriation $10,000, and therefore there were no funds available with which to pay a Chief Deputy Assistant.

Gleason to Contest the Primary.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason has decided to bring action in the Supreme Court to have the recent primary election held in Queens County set aside, upon the ground that it was not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the charter. It is claimed the election of delegates to the Assembly, Judicial, and Aldermanic Conventions should have been by wards and not by Assembly, Judicial, and Aldermanic Districts.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Credentials of Chicago Platform Delegates Presented.

The credentials of delegates from the Chicago Platform Democracy were presented to the general conference of the Independent Labor Party last evening. Delegate McVey of the piano varnishers, who, with Joseph Barondess, was on the committee to invite the two factions of the Socialists to join the Independent Labor Party, reported that they had been courteously received by the General Executive Committee of the Volkszeitung faction, which promised to send a written answer. Mr. McVey knew that the answer would be a refusal.

When the committee called on the Vogt-de Leon faction, Delegate McVey continued, they were met with the most abusive language, and the faction said it would reply through the columns of its own organ.

"Were you surprised at that reception?" asked Chairman O'Brien.

"No, I was not," replied Mr. McVey, "but Barondess was shocked."

Delegate Issing said he had called at the headquarters of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and had asked the members why they did not join the Independent Labor Party. They replied that they were waiting to be invited, and so Delegate Issing suggested that a committee be sent to that union, as it had 4,000 members, and would be a valuable acquisition to the party. The matter was referred to the Organization Committee.

It was decided to hold a County Convention of the party on Oct. 3, and the conference then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Brooklyn Silver Men to Have a Ticket

The Chicago Platform Democrats of Brooklyn held a meeting last night and decided to put candidates in the field for the coming election. They will attempt to consolidate with the labor party and other independent factions in Brooklyn.

GORMAN BOOM IN SIGHT.

Democrats Speculate as to the Meaning of Conferences in Which Croker and Murphy Take Part.

Ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Senator Murphy of this State is at the Hoffman House. Yesterday they dined together and conferred, it is said, on the coming Democratic campaign.

It has long been understood that Mr. Murphy was favorably inclined toward Mr. Gorman as the party's next Presidential candidate, and their meeting and conference here was regarded by many Democrats who heard of it as foreshadowing the early launching of a Gorman boom.

Ex-Senator Murphy has also been in consultation in the past few days with Richard Croker, and there is speculation among Democratic politicians as to whether he will be able to induce the Tammany chief to again change his views on Bryan's Presidential availability.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee was expected at the Hoffman last night from Chicago, where he has been in attendance on the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic National Committee, but up to a late hour he had not arrived.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Attorney General Decides a Law Point Regarding Philippine Soldiers' Rights in Coming Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A few days ago Secretary of State John T. McDonough wrote to the Attorney General asking his opinion as to whether or not, "this country is in war, and if it was his duty, as Secretary of State, to carry out the provisions of Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1898, and the acts amendatory thereof, in order that the qualified electors of this State who are now engaged in the United States service in the Philippines may be enabled to vote at the coming general election."

In reply the Attorney General calls Secretary McDonough's attention to Chapter 674 in so far as the same is applicable to the question raised, which reads as follows

Sec. 1.—Whenever, in time of war, any qualified elector of this State shall be in the actual military service of this State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, and by reason thereof absent from his election district, such absent elector shall be entitled to vote as fully as if he were present at his place of residence, in the manner hereinafter provided.

"It is clearly your duty," says the Attorney General, "to immediately take such steps as may be necessary, in order that full effect may be given to the provisions of this law, as there can be no question of the right of the qualified electors now actually engaged in the military service of the United States in the war in the Philippines, in either the army or the navy, to vote at the coming election in the manner provided in this act. I understand that a sufficient appropriation exists for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this law at this time."

Assembly Nominations.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Louis M. Martin, Republican, Second District.

WARREN COUNTY—Allen M. Burdette, Prohibitionist.

GUGLIEMO MARCONI ARRIVES.

Intends to Report the America's Cup Races by Means of His System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Guglielmo Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Aurania, and is stopping at the Hoffman House. Mr. Marconi intends to test his system during the yacht races by attempting to send ashore from a vessel following the boats particulars of the progress of the races. His visit to this country, however, is in the service of the United States Government, and a series of tests will be conducted under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. Marconi is accompanied by three assistants, C. Rucard, W. W. Bradfield, and J. Bowden, who have aided him in his experiments abroad.

Capt. George O. Squier of the Signal Service Corps, stationed on Governors Island, met Mr. Marconi at the Cunard Line pier. Mr. Marconi is a young man, fair complexioned, and of nervous temperament. His pale face is adorned with a light mustache. He is of medium height and rather slender. At the pier he was considerably worked up over his baggage, it transpiring that a portion of his effects had by mistake been put aboard the company's Boston steamer. His presence aboard the Aurania excited a great deal of interest when his identity became known. He speaks English.

"I will begin my work here about Oct. 1," he said, "and I expect to leave before Christmas. How I discovered my system? Ah, that is a long story. What I have done is the result of study and of what others have done. The outlook for wireless telegraphy is bright. The system is being constantly perfected. We have already experimental stations—several of them in England— where the work is going on day and night. A most successful test of the system was given during the English naval manoeuvres some months ago. At that time messages were sent between the warships. There was no difficulty, and the test was held during a fog. Messages have been flashed eighty miles. My system has been adopted by the Italian Government to signal to fleets at sea."

AMERICAN TO WED A PRINCE?

Engagement of Miss Swift Reported in Chicago, Denied in Boston.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Times-Herald says: "Prince Alexis Karageorivich of Servia is a suitor for the hand of Miss Mabelle Swift, only child of Gustavus Swift of the house of Swift & Co., the big meat packers. While in Paris Miss Reed, the sister of Mrs. Paran Stevens, introduced the Prince and the heiress. The Prince's wooing resulted in Miss Swift's consent to an engagement pending the ratification of the match by her parents.

A radical objection by Mr. Swift, however, to ratifying the choice of his daughter's heart is the danger at some future time of her being proclaimed merely a morganatic wife in case of the elevation of Prince Alexis to the throne of Servia.

The American millionaire remembers the fate of Betsey Patterson, whose marriage to Jerome Bonaparte brought so much ill into her life. He therefore threatens to disinherit his daughter if she persists in her love for the Prince.

Miss Swift is about twenty-two years of age. With her cousin, Miss Adelaide Murphy of San Francisco, she was presented at Queen Victoria's Spring drawing room, and it is said was considered the handsomest young woman in that distinguished gathering. Prince Alexis is over forty.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—A prominent Boston family in close relationship with E. C. Swift of this city, brother of Gustavus Swift, the Chicago meat packer, and associated with him in business, made a denial to-night of the report that Miss Mabelle Swift is soon to wed Prince Alexis Karogeorgivitch of Servia.

The story came from Chicago, where the reported engagement is believed from the whisperings of society.

The Swifts have been staying all Summer at their villa at Beverly. Thursday morning the family left for New York. Prince Karogeorgevich was with him. People have been wont to refer to him as the bridegroom-elect of Miss Swift, though no announcement of an engagement has been made.

Those who have met the foreign visitor comment favorably on his good looks and democratic ways. The other day, on the return of the Swifts from Boston, the Prince rode from the station to the Summer home of the family on the seat with the driver, as the interior of the vehicle was crowded. A rainstorm was in progress, and the Prince casually remarked, as he took his seat, that he was not sugar and would not melt.

PRISONER SENDS TO MR. CROKER.

John Ransom Arrested for Interfering with W. H. Van Tassel.

William H. Van Tassel, seventy years of age, living at 24 Waverley Place, yesterday afternoon attended a dinner of the Hoboken Turtle Club, near High Bridge. About 10 o'clock last night Mr. Van Tassel was leaning up against an elevated road pillar at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when a flashily dressed young man came along and attempted to take charge of him.

As the young man ordered a cab Detective Van Bu

DEWEY RECEPTION PLANS

Committee Minority May Fight Against Postponing Breakfast.

GEN. ROE UPHELD BY G. A. R.

Welcome of the Army to the Admiral Will Be Extended by Gen. Merritt—Schley to be the City's Guest.

Despite the fact that a majority of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee favor the postponement of the breakfast until Monday, Oct. 1, there is a healthy minority in the committee which may arise at to-day's meeting and endeavor to prevent any change being made in the programme as already outlined. The only objections which this minority has to the change are that it was the original intention to limit the celebration to two days, and that its prolongation would necessarily diminish the number of guests at the breakfast.

The Governors and others who have been bidden to the breakfast, one of the minority said yesterday, will not be willing to remain in the city over Sunday, and they will have to go away without a chance of meeting Admiral Dewey at a purely social function. The absence of some of these guests, it was said, will detract from the value of the breakfast, and the better plan would be rather to abandon it entirely than to delay it. There will, in all likelihood, be a warm discussion over the matter, though it is practically sure the plan of postponement agreed upon by the Committees on Reception and Land Parade will prevail.

Members of the Land Parade Committee said yesterday that while they regret the contention that has arisen with the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, they could see no way to please the veterans without an absolute surrender by Gen. Roe, who has done everything possible to compromise the dispute. Gen. Roe himself was not in the city, but it was said in his office that he cannot recede from the position he has taken; that precedents have established the rule that in all parades armed troops take precedence over bodies of unarmed men, and that under no conditions will he agree to have the Grand Army of the Republic march at the head of the column.

G. A. R. MEN UPHOLD GEN. ROE.

One of the members of the committee, himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, said, much as he deplored the strife in regard to a place in the line, he could not help feeling that Gen. Roe was right. He declared that overofficiousness on the part of certain officials of the order was responsible for the dispute, and said that, as a rule, the Grand Army of the Republic men felt the same way. He felt the dispute should not deprive the Grand Army of the Republic from participation in the reception, and suggested that delegations from each post in the city, to the extent perhaps of 2,000 men, should be lined up alongside the curb on Fifth Avenue, north of the reviewing stand. "If this plan is not feasible," he added, "a part of the route, say along one of the fronts of Central Park, should be reserved for them, so they could assemble in a body and greet their comrade the Admiral as he rides past."

That there is a lack of harmony among the Grand Army officials themselves is apparent from a statement made by Henry H. Adams, who was appointed as Assistant Adjutant General to Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who was invited by Gen. Roe to command the Fourth Division, comprising the Grand Army of the Republic, ex-Confederates, and veterans of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Adams said that on Sept. 8 he notified the Chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic Relief Committees in the four counties embraced in the city that Gen. Roe had asked him to inform them that the Committee on Plan and Scope had authorized him to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to participate in the parade.

After sending several communications to Department Commander Kay, Mr. Adams said the latter called on him. Mr. Adams told Mr. Kay that Gen. Roe was willing to have the Grand Army of the Republic select such officers as it saw fit, and that Gen. Howard would not interfere with their plans. Together the two men called upon Gen. Roe who suggested that the Grand Army of the Republic could join the column at Fifty-ninth Street and leave it at Twenty-second Street. This was apparently satisfactory.

"Then pressure from above was brought to bear upon me," said Mr. Adams, "and I was induced to go to Gen. Roe and request that the Grand Army of the Republic be assigned to a place in the parade ahead of the line. This proposition was declined. Then I was requested to ask Gen. Roe to permit the Grand Army of the Republic to follow the regular troops and precede the National Guard. This, too, was refused. As a last resort, I was asked to obtain permission for a picked body of 300 Grand Army of the Republic men to act as a guard of honor to the Admiral. This was also refused.

"As a matter of fact there were no complaints until Commander in Chief Shaw came here and demanded that the Grand Army of the Republic lead the parade and that he be placed in command of it. I do not believe we will parade at all. Gen. Roe will either win or get out entirely. He is right in his contention about the order of precedence in a military parade."

EX-CONFEDERATES OUT OF IT.

The ex-Confederate veterans will not parade, inasmuch as it will not be possible at this late day to get a representation of sufficient size to make a good showing. In the fourth division, there will be, in case the Grand Army of the Republic does not participate, only the veterans of the Spanish-American war. Col. Reinold, who is Chairman of the committee of the organization, said yesterday that there will be a regiment of 1,800 from Manhattan, a regiment of 1,500 from Brooklyn, and detachments from New Jersey and the Astor Battery. Col. Reinold hopes that Col. John Jacob Astor will take command of the Manhattan regiment. Col. Hubbell of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment will be in command of the Brooklyn regiment.

The appropriation by the Municipal Assembly of $25,000 for the use of the Dewey Committee has not clarified the stand situation as much as was expected it would. The Committee on Stands has a deficit of $17,000, and out of the balance it must build a stand for the Municipal Assembly. This will prevent the erection of a stand for the Grand Army of the Republic, and also the desired enlargement of the stand for school children at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The Committee on Stands will meet to-day and dispose of the balance. Work began yesterday upon the platform in front of the City Hall, upon which the presentation to the Admiral of the gold loving cup will take place.

Randolph Guggenheimer yesterday received from Gen. Butterfield this letter from Admiral Dewey:

Flagship Olympia,
Gibraltar, Sept. 4, 1899.

Dear Gen. Butterfield: I have just received a copy of your letter to my brother Aug. 9, setting forth the arrangements made by the committee for receiving the members of my family, and sending them aboard the Olympia. These arrangements are entirely satisfactory to me, and I assure you will be so to my family. With renewed thanks for your thoughtfulness, very sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

MERRITT TO GREET DEWEY.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has telegraphed Major Gen. Merritt: "The Secretary of War instructs me to say that he desires you to meet Admiral Dewey on his arrival in New York and extend to him a welcome on behalf of the Army of the United States, and congratulate him on his distinguished service and safe return."

Mr. Guggenheimer has written W. Butler Duncan, commanding the First Battalion Naval Militia, asking that a guard of honor of twenty-five of the men who served on the Yankee be detailed to assist the Committee on Refreshments at the smoker to be given the Olympia sailors at the Waldorf on the evening of Sept. 30.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley has accepted the official invitation to take part in the reception, and has written to Secretary Foster as follows: "Rear Admiral Schley's compliments to the Mayor of the City of New York, and his thanks for the kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the Dewey reception and parade. It will give him much delight to be present and to participate in the city's honor to the peerless Dewey."

Mrs. C. V. Gridley, widow of Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, has also accepted the invitation. Lieut. M. W. Creagh of the Olympia has requested that seats for four members of his family be reserved. These will be provided, as well as an equal number for Capt. Coghlan, who commanded the Raleigh in the battle of Manila.

The National Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has received from Admiral Dewey his acceptance of an invitation to a banquet to be given in this city during this Fall or the coming Winter. Gen. A. S. Webb, the Commander of the order, has appointed a committee, headed by Gen. Roe, to arrange for the banquet.

The Chinese members of the Olympia's crew, whose bravery in the battle of Manila brought forth the special commendation of Admiral Dewey, will be permitted to come ashore and participate in the land parade, notwithstanding the prohibitory terms of the Chinese exclusion law. Collector Bidwell has received this letter from the Treasury Department:

The department has received a letter dated the 16th inst. from Gen. Howard Carroll stating that there are in the crew of the Olympia three Chinese out of fifteen who are not enlisted at United States ports and who were brave and efficient at the battle of Manila, and requests that they be permitted to participate in the land parade with the other men of the Olympia.

You are instructed to permit the three Chinese referred to to participate in the land parade, after which they should be returned to the ship; and you are informed that such permission will not be considered a landing under the Chinese Exclusion act.

Credit for this recognition of the services of the Chinese is largely due to J. J. Rooney and J. V. Storey of the Custom House brokerage firm of Rooney & Spence, which does a large business with the Chinese of this city. The Chinese Vice Consul, L. Wing, has sent a letter to Mr. Storey thanking him for his efforts.

GRAND ARMY IN THE PARADE.

Gov. Roosevelt Says If Possible He Will Have Veterans Occupy the Foremost Position.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the course of his address to-day at the Otsego County fair Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I know that the rest of you will not grudge my saying that I feel peculiarly honored at the presence here of men who in the times that tried men's souls, when the Nation called for heroism, were able to rise to the heroic need, and I am glad to see that their sons are keeping in the line of their fathers.

"I had to-day I transacted one piece of business that may be of interest to you of the Grand Army. I see by the press a statement that there had been some hitch in the arrangements of the parade to meet Dewey, and I telegraphed to the Major General commanding the National Guard of this State that the Grand Army is to have the right of position, or anything it wants in the parade.

"If I can bring it about, I am going to have the heroes of the great war occupy the foremost position."

VICTORY PLACED ON THE ARCH.

J. Q. A. Ward's Great Figure Now in Position at the Top—No Festoons on the Colonnade.

The great figure of Victory, by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, was placed in position yesterday at the top of the Dewey Triumphal Arch. The addition of this figure to the arch alters the appearance of the structure in a remarkable degree. It increases the effect of height greatly, and brings the other lines of the design into harmony. The supporting groups of sea horses and tritons blowing horns are regarded by the other sculptors as among the most successful designs ever produced by Mr. Ward.

The last of the eight figures of naval heroes, which front the entablatures on the north and south, was brought over to the arch from Madison Square Garden late yesterday afternoon. It will be hoisted into position this morning. The corps of modelers worked hard all day yesterday on the groups at the north of the arch at the bases of the piers. The background in bas-relief was added to Karl Bitter's group, "Battle," and the other group, "Return of the Victors," by C. H. Niehaus, was nearly completed.

Above Mr. Bitter's design is a medallion shield, on which is a beautifully designed head of a fury.

It now looks doubtful whether the original plan to have the columns of the colonnade connected by festoons in "staff" will be carried out. The colonnade as it stands has proved so great an artistic success, and is regarded as so perfectly satisfactory by the sculptors, that it is not unlikely that Mr. Lamb's design will be modified to this extent. Mr. Bitter said yesterday that it was a question of time and money. The festoons might improve the appearance of the colonnade slightly, but possibly they might not, and as they were the least important part of the general plan, they would be left to the last.

There is little doubt, however, that the other modification that was recommended will be carried out. This is the fronting of the stand in Madison Square, the front of which reaches to the columns of the colonnade on that side, with decorative moldings in "staff," of similar design to those of the colonnade. This, it is expected, will minimize the bad effect the stand would have on the appearance of the sculptors' work.

Three out of the four groups which are to stand in front of the end pillars of the colonnade, at Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, respectively, have now been brought from the studio in Madison Square Garden and are being finished by the modelers in the places where they are to stand. "The Army," by F. W. Ruckstuhl, and "The Navy," by George E. Bissell, are now nearly finished, and will probably be placed on the platforms at the bases of the columns to-day.

The work of erecting some of the columns of the colonnade to the south of the arch was left until the last, in order that traffic might not be obstructed for a longer period than was absolutely necessary. The workmen began putting up these columns yesterday. Everything is ready for them, and the scaffolding, which is much in the way of vehicles and pedestrians, may be removed to-morrow.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY'S PLANS.

Elevated Trains Will Be Run as Closely as Safety Warrants.

A general statement of the plans of the officials in control of the Manhattan Railway traffic for public service on Sept. 29 and 30 was made yesterday. "The boarding up of the stations," one official said, "to prevent their use as stands from which to view any part of the celebrations is the least part of the scheme for efficiency and safety.

"We shall have the train service as perfect as may be possible, and have made arrangements to run safely 140 to 150 trains an hour below Fifty-third Street. The platforms will be manned by an additional number of station men and the force of inspectors will be doubled. There will be no stipulated schedule and the trains are to be run as closely as absolute safety warrants. We may beat the record of Oct. 12, 1892, during the Columbian celebration, when we carried without accident 1,080,000 passengers. Indications are that these figures will be surpassed.

"While we are doing all in our power in the interest of the public and to hold our record for immunity from accidents, a suggestion to the public may not be amiss. Discomfort may be created by congestion and this may greatly be diminished if our east side patrons avail themselves of the east side lines and the transfer system which will place them at the most important centres of interest, Forty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

THE POST OFFICE UNDECORATED.

Mr. Van Cott Can Get No Money from Washington for the Purpose.

Unless private initiative shall order it otherwise, the big Post Office building will be conspicuous by the absence of decorations during the Dewey celebration. It will be peculiarly so in that it will loom barely in what will be one of the most gayly and elaborately decked portions of the city. This will not be the fault of Postmaster Van Cott, however.

That official, it is understood, has twice written to the Post Office Department at Washington in an effort to obtain money for the purpose of suitably decorating the building, but in vain. He was informed that there was no fund available for decorations. The necessary appropriation would be but a small one, and the New York officials are surprised as well as chagrined that it was not promptly made in view of the National character and importance of the occasion.

The victories of the American Army and Navy during the war with Spain were patriotically celebrated by the Post Office employes, who made the interior of the building brilliant with flags and bunting. They do not, however, feel called upon to decorate the exterior of the building. "Why should we?" said several of the employes yesterday. "Our patriotism and sentiments of admiration for Dewey will not be less because we do not spend a week's salary in doing what it is the place of the Government to do."

No movement for raising a fund for decoration purposes by taxing the employes in the building has so far been made, and it is thought to be very doubtful whether any action in this direction will be taken.

$6.25 a Month

PAYS FOR

Telephone Service in Manhattan

33,000 STATIONS

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 W. 38th St.

TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRES.

The Board of Underwriters and Chief Croker Issue Orders.

At the special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday to adopt precautionary regulations against fire in the use of colored fires and the electrical illumination of piers and wharves during the Dewey celebration, the following resolutions and restricted form of permit were unanimously approved:

Whereas, Applications are being made to fire underwriters to grant privilege for the use of fireworks and for illuminations of different kinds on piers and wharves during the Dewey celebration, and

Whereas, All existing fire insurance contracts prohibit the use of fireworks, Greek fires, &c., unless provided for by agreement indorsed on the policy, and

Whereas, Any fire on a frame-covered pier is liable to cause a sweeping conflagration, and as all piers and frame buildings, whether illuminated or not, will be endangered by the fireworks that will be extensively used during the celebration, particularly along the water front, we hereby earnestly urge that extra watchmen be provided at all such places, and that additional precautions be used to see that fire extinguishing apparatus, fire pails, &c., are fully provided, and that all are in good working order; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend our members that all permits on policies of insurance, giving privilege for illuminations on piers and wharves, the following form be used in the interest of public safety; but that this privilege be not granted for any pier or wharf upon which there is any cotton, jute, or other vegetable fibre.

"Permission is hereby granted for additional electric installation, such installation and equipment to be in accordance with the rules of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and also in accordance with the rules of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of the City of New York, for Sept. 28, 29, and 30; and also for illuminations and for the use of the material known as 'colored fire,' such material to be fired only when placed on a bedding of sand or earth contained in safe receptacles, the firing of other fireworks being prohibited; provided each filled with either fresh or salt water, and three pails to each cask are placed not more than 50 feet apart on each story of above-mentioned pier and wharf property, and that not less than one watchman is provided for each 10,000 square feet of superficial floor area of each story, and that the hose and other fire extinguishing apparatus is in order for instant use during the said three days, and throughout the night of Sept. 30."

Fire Chief Croker issued orders to the firemen to have effect during the celebration. Leave of absence, except vacation leaves, are discontinued for the forty-eight hours commencing with 8 A. M. on the 29th. The members of the force are reminded that promptness and alertness are required for the extinguishing of any fires that may occur.

Company commanders are requested to see that all hydrants are kept clear to the middle of the street and for ten feet on either side. The line of march is set forth, and commanders are told that at the following intersecting streets policemen will assist in making a way clear in case any fire should occur which necessitated the crossing of the line: Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-eighth Streets.

The force is informed that the Park Department employes will co-operate with the men. The Park Department employes will be placed near the stands, and will see to it that papers, &c., are removed, so that cigars and cigarettes will not ignite them.

DECIDE TO PLACE THE PORTSMOUTH

Committee Will Use New Jersey Naval Militia's Boat in the Parade.

Commander Washington Irving of the New Jersey Naval Militia was yesterday informed that the committee having charge of the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey had again changed its plan in regard to the Portsmouth and would assign that vessel to a place in the line. As a consequence, the preparations of the Naval Militia, which had been suspended on Wednesday, were resumed.

Commander Irving said he did not know exactly why the plan had been changed a second time, but other members of the militia said it was arranged to replace the Portsmouth by the New Hampshire, but that the latter vessel was found to be unseaworthy.

HOWISON TO GREET DEWEY.

Sampson's Ranking Officer May Be in New York to Take Command—News Displeases Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received to-day at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Howison is worrying the officials there.

Admiral Howison, entirely unconscious of the consternation his news will carry to those who have been asserting that he will not get to New York until after the reception to Admiral Dewey, announces in this message that he has left Barbados on the Chicago to-day for New York. This is the last thing that the friends of Admiral Sampson wanted. Everything has been arranged to have Sampson, in his capacity as the hero and victor of Santiago, greet his brother hero of Manila. Admiral Schley will be in New York at that time, but in no official capacity. He will be there simply because as an American citizen he has an inalienable right to stand on the sidewalk and see Dewey go by.

Nothing had occurred to mar the spectacle of one hero greeting another and welcoming him home until this disquieting news was received from Howison. Howison is Sampson's senior, and if he gets there before the celebration he will outrank that officer and take command. The Naval regulations require it. Howison is simply an old friend of Dewey and would like to be on hand when his friend has his triumph.

The Navy Department officials have pointed, whenever this danger was suggested, to Howison's itinerary, which calls for his arrival on Oct. 5, and have confidently proclaimed he will not get there before then, notwithstanding the fact that Howison has been ahead of his schedule right along. They are now busily engaged in figuring out that he cannot get to Tompkinsville in less than eight days, but others think he can do it easily in seven.

DEWEY'S COUSIN COMING HERE.

Lives in Idaho and Never Saw the Admiral—Hopes to Meet Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Col. W. H. Dewey of Idaho, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, arrived in Chicago to-day. Col. Dewey is on his way to New York to attend the celebration in honor of the naval hero.

"I have never seen Admiral Dewey," he said, "but I hope to meet him when he arrives. He is the son of one of my father's three brothers. I have lived in the West the greater part of my life, so that I had no opportunity to keep track of the family's relatives."

Col. Dewey fought in the Indian war under Gen. Crook and was twice wounded in the service. In 1852, he was shot in the breast, and on another occasion an arrow struck him in the face. He has large landed interests in Nampa, Idaho. He is engaged in building a railroad, a branch of the Oregon Short Line. The road will be 102 miles in length and will run from Nampa to Dewey, a town named for the Colonel.

Price of Bunting Goes Up.

Bunting has gone up. As the time for the decoration of dwellings and buildings approaches there are indications that the price will be raised further. The price has advanced 10 per cent., and it is thought by many dealers the price will rise to 15 per cent. over regular rates. This applies only to the variety known as woolen buntings. The cotton buntings have not advanced in price, as they can be turned out as fast as the demand increases.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Clearing House to Close.

W. A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, yesterday issued a circular announcing that the Clearing House will be closed on Sept. 29 and 30. The weekly statement for next week must be handed in by 11 o'clock Thursday.

Dewey Home Fund Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The amount of cash received to-day by Treasurer Roberts for the Dewey Home Fund is $708, making a total to date of $27,065. The number of subscribers is 29,624.

GREETING OF STEAM WHISTLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may safely be estimated that during the procession of the Olympia there will be upwards of 500 steam whistles of all sizes under continuous operation, in the range of which any cheering of the public, or singing of choral societies, will be entirely inaudible, so that any persons who are exercising their lungs in anticipation of contributing to the welcome may as well spare themselves the effort.

As the character of the public welcome is evidently nowadays to be gauged by the extent of steam whistling handled by a few enthusiasts, there is yet time, I suggest for the Reception Committee to prepare a Brobdingnaggian hooter, to be operated by the entire output of the Steam Supply Company. Such a device would effectually drown all other sounds for many miles, and make no doubt of the character of our welcome to Dewey.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

WHERE DEWEY LEAVES PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be glad to learn whether on the day of the land parade spectators below the arch at Twenty-fourth Street are to have the pleasure of seeing Admiral Dewey. I have seen it stated that after passing under the arch he would at once take his place on the reviewing stand.

This would be a great deprivation to the throngs between Madison and Washington Squares, and I trust the committee will arrange it otherwise. I am sure that if our peace and liberty loving hero were to have his choice he would prefer having begun his triumphal course at the monument to Grant, not to close it without an association of the day with Washington.

As this section of the city will probably see only half of the parade by daylight, the suggestion is all the more pertinent.

FAIR PLAY.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

[Admiral Dewey will leave the land parade at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to enter the reviewing stand, and will not be seen below Twenty-fourth Street on that occasion.—Ed.]

FOR A DEMOCRATIC OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly it may be considered an impertinence for one outside of your State to criticise arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey, but as many Pennsylvanians hope to assist to honor his home-coming by their attendance, and because some regiments of our National Guard of Pennsylvania expect to march with the other thousands, we may properly ask that our, and their, convenience and comfort may to some extent be studied. The proposed "breakfast" will be attended by a few hundred people, while more thousands are packed on the streets enjoying (?) the discomforts of many hours' waiting.

The troops, fatigued from a long night's ride, and possibly in the hurlyburly not as well fed as some of the city's guests, wait long hours before moving and after passing in review find themselves miles away from their assigned quarters or uncomfortable home-going trains. They will be likely to remember the event not as a red-letter day, but as a most tiresome excursion.

The great democratic city should insist upon a democratic observance of the culminating day of great events. Dewey belongs to the people, and a million or more should not risk discomfort and health, that the vanity of a few shall be tickled. Present the cup and transfer the Admiral to the reviewing stand at once. Cut out the snobbery and let the band play at 10:30.

S. B. BENNETT.
Pittston, Penn., Sept. 20, 1899.

Better Place for Late War Veterans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be more proper to have the Spanish-American war veterans follow behind the "regulars" in the Dewey parade? I should think a little more respect should be shown to the men who shouldered a gun during the war than the place in line to which they are assigned.

THOMAS L. MOORE.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

MISS MURIEL WILSON HERE.

Daughter of the Master of Tranby Croft as Charming as Rumor Has Painted Her.

A girlish figure clad in a long scarlet steamer cloak that reached to her feet appeared at the gangway of the White Star liner Majestic when that vessel tied up to her pier yesterday morning. The vivid color instantly attracted the attention of the crowd upon the pier, and friends and relatives turned their gaze momentarily from the eager, happy faces of those on board whom they were there to welcome, and concentrated it upon the wearer of the cloak. She hesitated a moment, mechanically brushed back with one hand a mass of wavy brown hair that fluttered over her temples from beneath a little straw hat with heliotrope trimming, raised her skirts daintily with her other hand, and descended the gang plank with as much stateliness as its steepness would permit of.

She was Miss Muriel Thetis Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, and reputed to be one of the most beautiful and accomplished as well as one of the most eccentric girls in British high society. Tranby Croft, the country seat of the Wilsons, is the place made famous by the baccarat scandal that occurred there some years ago, while the Prince of Wales was a guest.

Miss Wilson is beautiful, and is obviously conscious of the fact. Her face is small and oval, with no color to speak of, but a complexion so dark as to verge on olive. She has large, dark, lustrous, and very expressive eyes. Her mouth is small, as is also her nose, which is shapely. Her admirers are legion, and her engagement to several well-known members of the British aristocracy has at various times been reported and contradicted. At one time she was engaged to the Duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. She was also said to be engaged to Lord Willoughby d'Ersby. At present she is understood to be fancy free. She has the reputation of being a clever amateur actress, a dashing horsewoman, and is noted among other things for the eccentricity of her costumes. This would seem to be borne out by the combination of the bright scarlet traveling cloak, with a kerchief of heliotrope lace, and white straw hat with the heliotrope trimmings.

Miss Wilson is accompanied by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson; Evelyn Fitz Gerald, J. B. Millar, and the Hon. Cecil Browning. Mrs. Wilson also wore a bright red traveling cloak. The party was met and welcomed by Oscar Sanderson of the Wilson steamship line.

Miss Wilson appeared surprised that her coming should attract attention in this country.

"It is purely a pleasure trip," she said, in answer to a question. "We are here for the purpose of making a long tour in the United States. Our first visit will be to Newport, for which place we shall start this afternoon or early to-morrow morning. Of course we shall go to Niagara Falls. It is also our purpose to take in some of the scenery of the great West, and we probably shall go as far as Colorado. We, however, expect to arrange our plans so as to be in New York for the Dewey celebration. We should not care to miss that."

The party was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Kills His Companion with a Blow.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—James Morton was killed at the Bristol County Fair this afternoon from a blow struck by a companion, James McCluskey, whom the police have arrested. James Collier has also been arrested in the case.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Macy's Autumn Millinery.

The display is attracting many visitors. It represents the greatest effort we have ever made in that direction. The result pleases yo u. That's gratifying to us. Millinery beauty, novelty and economy await you at Macy's.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Annex.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of pure worsted, neat checks and stripes, lined with double-warped Italian cloth, beautifully tailored and finished. Made to fit.

$15.00 value; at $10.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine black and blue cheviot, lined with super quality mohair serge; carefully tailored, single and double breasted vests.

$16.50 value; at $13.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of finest worsteds and cheviots, double-breasted vests, workmanship, style and general tone equal to custom productions. They'll please the tasteful.

$30.00 value; at $21.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, make of very fine Clay weave diagonal, lined with satin—finished and trimmed in a way that makes the best judge think they are custom productions.

$15.00 value; at $12.49

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests made of extra quality Oxford vicuna, lined and faced with pure dye silk, exceedingly stylish, swell, ultra, swagger, smart and what not.

$25.00 value; at $18.74

Men's Fall Overcoats, made of elegant black vicuna, lined and faced to the edges with all-silk merveilleux, good workmanship and thoroughly fashionable, regular and stout sizes.

$18.00 value; at $14.99

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, made of choice blue cheviot, lined with high-grade Italian cloth, all seams sewed with strong silk, very dressy and serviceable.

$10.00 value; at $8.13

Boys' Three-Piece Suits, made of blue cheviot, double-breasted vests. There is tone and style to them—wear, also, sizes 10 to 16 years.

$8.00 value; at $6.24

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, made of pretty all-wool cheviots, carefully and artistically tailored and trimmed, sizes 14 to 19 years.

$7.50 value; at $5.63

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, with extra trousers, made of all-wool checked, striped and p laided fabrics—wonderful for wear.

$5.00 value; at $3.74

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool blue serge trimmed with silk soutache braid—dressy and durable. Right for present wear.

$5.00 value; at $3.44

Here's Hat Economy.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat band, black and russet, none better, $2.99.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings. See them before deciding $2.49

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the same grades and styles will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price is only $1.88

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from. We are informed that it is the biggest stock in town; 49c. to . . . 99c

Men's $4.00 Shoes at $3.13.

$3.13 for Men's English Enameled Lace Shoes, calf lining, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, English backstays, bull-dog toes.

$3.13 for Men's Box Calf Lace Shoes, calf lining, hand-sewed welts, double-extension soles, English last.

$3.13 for Men's American Calfskin Lace Shoes, calf lining, double soles, broad toes, hand-sewed welts—splendid shoes for letter carriers, policemen and firemen.

$3.13 for Men's Winter Russet Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, English backstay, bull-dog toes.

Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, kid tops, stylish lasts, hand-sewed welts, very special at . . $1.49

Boys' Winter Shoes.

Boys' Lace Shoes, made of fine American calfskin, kangaroo tops, bull-dog toes, extension soles, hand-sewed welts, all sizes and widths, 12 to 2, $2.19; 2½ to 5½ $2.49

Boys' "Solid Wear" College Shoes, made of satin calfskin, kangaroo tops, hand-sewed welts, London toes, sizes 12 to 2, $1.87, 2½ to 5½ . $1.99

Little Men's Dress Shoes, made of box and vici kidskin and patent leather, with kid tops, hand-sewed welts, spring heels, sizes 8 to 2, at $1.87

Little Men's School Shoes, made of box calf, vici and heavy dull-finished kid, stout soles, spring heels, sizes 8 to 2; at $1.38

Boys' and Youths' Shirts.

Boys' and Youths' Laundered White Shirts, made of Utica muslin, three-ply, 1700 count pure linen bosoms, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar-button protector and tie-tape, worth 75c; at 49c

Boys' and Youths' Fancy Dress Shirts, beautifully laundered, made in our own workrooms of best percales, all the newest designs and colorings, one pair detached cuffs, worth $1.25; our price 79c

Women's Silk Vests.

Women's Swiss Silk Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, pink, sky, cream and black; sizes 4, 5 and 6, respectively $1.59, $1.69 and $1.79.

Children's Merino Vests.

Children's Natural Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers. The necks of the vests are silk stitched and trimmed with silk tape; size 22, at 19c; larger sizes at price-rises of five cents.

Flags for the Celebration.

The following Flags are made of standard quality all-wool bunting. The kind demanded by the United States Government. They are the best to buy—in the end the cheapest. Each Flag is securely bound and strongly reinforced at the corners. The colors are absolutely fast. Notice the sizes and prices. We sell Flags as we do everything else—cheaper than anyone else.

3 ft. x 5 ft., at	$1.29
4 ft. x 6 ft., at	$1.79
5 ft. x 8 ft., at	$2.69
6 ft. x 10 ft., at	$3.46
8 ft. x 12 ft., at	$4.74
8 ft. x 15 ft., at	$6.27
10 ft. x 18 ft., at	$8.84
16 ft. x 28 ft., at	$21.06
20 ft. x 30 ft., at	$28.08
20 ft. x 36 ft., at	$35.11

We have other Flags made of bunting—fair quality—but of course we cannot recommend them to wear like the standard goods. They are good value for the money we ask.

5 ft. x 8 ft., at	$1.74
6 ft. x 10 ft., at	$1.99

Cotton Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks, with spear heads.

12-inch x 18-inch, at	5c
16-inch x 24-inch, at	10c
24-inch x 36-inch, at	12c

Heavy Cotton Bunting Flags, bound, halyard and six-feet sticks.

24-inch x 36-inch, at	24c
32-inch x 48-inch, at	49c

Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks.

16-inch x 24-inch, at	10c
24-inch x 36-inch, at	12c

Silk Flags, extra quality, mounted on fine varnished sticks with spear heads, quoted elsewhere at 90c., our price 51c.

American Banners, complete with rods and cords, 24x36 in., 12c.

Dewey Banners, complete with rods and cords, very low at 19c.

Masses of Bunting.

Bunting—clouds of red, white and blue cotton, 3½c. by the piece; 4c. by the yard. Half wool, 9c. and 12c.; all wool standard quality. The only kind the U. S. Government will use 14c

Clearing Out Remnants of Dress Goods—19c. to 98c. for Qualities worth from 49c. to $1.98.

A royal chance for all who can use short lengths. The assortment includes colored and black fabrics—cheviots, homespuns, poplins, armures, whipcords, Bedford cords, storm serges, crepons, sateens, and the like. Regular prices ranged from 49c. to $1.98; choice now from 19c. to 98c.

Children's Coats.

Children's Reefers, made of smooth-faced cheviots, French backs, double-breasted styles, high-rolling collar, trimmed with mohair braid, blue, brown and red, sizes 4 to 14 years, $4.38.

Children's Coats, made of fine Kersey cloth, six-button box front, French back, notched velvet collar, tan and royal blue. Very dressy and serviceable, sizes 6 to 14 years, $7.19

Children's Reefers, made of beaver cloth, double-scalloped cape, large rolling collar, handsomely braided and stitched, black, brown and royal blue, sizes 6 to 14 years . $8.44

Children's Dresses.

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of fancy plaids, effectively trimmed with plain contrasting colors, braid and buttons, full skirts, ages 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of fancy novelty materials, velvet yokes and cuffs, finished with fancy silk braid, full skirts, ages 4 to 14 years, our price . $2.28

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of hand ome camel's hair plaids, vest, collar and revers of plain colored velvet, gored skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, our price . $4.23

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of excellent Venetian cloth, new style box coat, lined with satin-finished romain; demi-habit skirt, fastened on side, lined with percaline, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years . . . 12.99

Children's Hosiery.

Children's Hose, good cotton, fast black, double heels, double toes, worth double our price, which is 10c.

Boys' Cotton Hose, extra heavy quality, dyed in vats that give a changeless black, narrow and wide ribs, doubled at three vital points—knees, toes and heels, worth 25c.; our price 18c.

Children's One-seam All-wool Cashmere Hose, plain black, and will stay plain. Will not rust or crock. Heels and toes are doubled, worth 35c.; our price 19c.

Children's Cashmere Hose, heavy ribbed, doubled knees, toes and heels; worth 45c.; our price 29c.

Chicago Murderer Pleads Guilty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Richard Honeck, who recently murdered Walter Koeller, today pleaded guilty.

"Do you know you can be hanged on your plea?" asked the Judge, perplexed at the want of fear shown by the prisoner.

"I do," replied Honeck, "I am guilty."

Herman Rundhausen, implicated with Honeck, entered a plea of not guilty.

Lackawanna's Hoboken Offices.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company yesterday announced that it had abandoned its intention of erecting a two-story office building on its property at the Hoboken station. It will erect a big brick building on the same site. Until the new plans are fully decided the company will occupy offices in the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Building in Newark Street.

Fell as His Balloon Burst.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 21.—At the Clinton County Fair to-day Leo Stevens of New York City made a balloon ascension, but when he had reached a height of only 500 feet the balloon burst, and he was obliged to jump with his parachute to save his life.

He drifted about a quarter of mile east, and reached the ground on the shore of Lake Champlain uninjured.

Wanamaker's

Store Features

WANAMAKER'S never had more in it to see, whether you look about as a purchaser, or merely as a visitor. It's an interesting place for the latter; interesting and profitable for the former. Among the more recent additions to the store's attractions, intended simply as items of interest and amusement, are these:—

The Gem Flag;—the most costly flag ever made. Composed entirely of diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Market value of stones used, $104,416.83. On view in Rotunda.
The New Picture Gallery, fifth floor.
The New Music Rooms, fifth floor.
The Pin Machine, Notion Store, first floor.

Among the mercantile showings that are worth examining for their artistic or educational value, are these:

The Japanese and East Indian collection, main aisle and basement.
The Millinery Display, best productions of New York and Paris, second floor.
The Exclusive Importations of Costumes, Evening Wraps and Lingerie (shown in advance of the larger formal exhibition to be later announced).
The Art and Eric-a-Brac Collection, Art Room, basement.

Fall Weight Knit Underwear Men's Women's and Children's

Two interesting facts concerning this Underwear Store: The goods here offered are worthy qualities only. The prices asked are always extremely low—often below the market. This tells of the newest, best kinds of underclothing for present wear and up until the snow flies:—

FOR MEN
$1 each—Natural color or white merino shirts and drawers; the latter in two lengths of inseam; reinforced seats, nicely trimmed and finished throughout.
$1.50 each—Fine merino shirts and drawers; light blue, tan, white or lavender tint; well finished and trimmed; full regular made and fashioned; sizes up to 44 shirts and 42 drawers.
$2.50 each—Natural ribbed shirts and drawers; fine quality of wool; well made and finished.
FOR WOMEN
50c. each—A new ribbed cotton vest; high neck; long or short sleeves; drawers, with French band to match, in knee or ankle lengths; also plain white cotton vests and drawers.
$1 each—Vests of white merino; high neck; long or short sleeves; French band drawers, in knee or ankle lengths, to match; also plain white or natural colored merino vests and drawers.
$1.25 each—Genuine Swiss ribbed all-silk vests; white, pink, sky blue or black; also black; low neck; no sleeves. Short sleeves, $1.50 each. High neck, long sleeves, $2.
$2.50 each—Swiss ribbed silk mixed tights; white or fast black; knee or ankle lengths; open or closed. All-silk, $3.50 each.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Complete lines of Bands, Wrappers, Sleeping Garments, Separate Garments, Combination Suits and Tights.
Vests, Pantalettes, Drawers of natural colored merino; Fall and Winter Weights; size 18, 20c.; another grade, white or natural color, 40c. for size 18; 5c. advance on each increasing size. Also a very fine quality of natural color pure wool; size 18, 45c.; 10c. advance on each increasing size.
White and silver gray ribbed cotton combination suits; buttoned across chest; sizes 2 to 6, with drop seats, 50c.; sizes 7, 8, 9, open flaps, 75c.
White or silver gray merino combination suits; buttoned across chest sizes 2 to 6, with drop seats, 75c.; sizes 7, 8, 9, open flaps, $1.
Broadway.

Some New Neckwear For Men

A tie that became popular at once in London—the "Kalos." We predict immediate favor for it here. Made of silk woven expressly for this style; with graduated neck-band, the ends 1⅝ in. wide. Plain colors and cluster stripes with black borders. Price, 75c., though exclusive furnishers would ask double.

Men's English Suspenders

Of cotton elastic, in various neatly-colored patterns. An excellent quality for 50c. The particular merit—one that many a man will fully appreciate—is in the never-wear-out ends. Soft, pliable, but practically indestructible calfskin, Japan-tanned. 50c. pair.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Black Silk Petticoats

Five dollars is the starting point in prices. That for a petticoat of good quality black silk, made with deep, corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. $6.50 for one a little finer, then other advances of a dollar or less, up to $16. All are in the newest styles, and all are most fairly priced.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Corsets Your fit exactly. We ensure that by putting at your service comfortable fitting rooms, capable attendants and model corsets of all descriptions. The Lillian—our exclusive imported corset—in her many graceful forms; and other makes, that last, that fit, that give ease, that are shapely. Peruse:

$1—R. & G.; of strong jean; short, medium and extra long waists; white, drab and black.
$1—Nemo; long waist; white, drab and black.
$1.25—L. R.; of strong jean; long waist; low bust; long over abdomen; spoon steel; white and drab.
$2.50—Nemo; self-reducing; white, drab and black.
$4—Lillian; real whalebone; bias cut; gored bust and hips; white and drab.
$5.25—Lillian; real whalebone; bias cut; short or extra long waist; white and black.
$5.50—Lillian; real whalebone; fine coutil; bias cut; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $6.50
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Neighborly Rivalry.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Penn—Every time your wife gets a new gown my wife thinks she must have one.

Mr. Pitt—It is the same with my wife. They are clothes competitors.

CHANGE IN CUP RACE PLAN

Start Probably to be Two Hours Earlier to Avoid Steamers.

C. OLIVER ISELIN IS QUOTED

Shamrock Did Not Sail, and Sir Thomas Entertained Two Belgian Princes at Luncheon.

The possible interference of steamboats with the racing yachts in the Columbia-Shamrock contests was the all-absorbing topic of interest in the inner circles of the devotees of the sport in the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. A rumor that came from Bristol that the hour o starting the races would be altered from 11 o'clock in the morning to a time two hours earlier was the first inkling that reached the Madison Avenue house. The authority quoted was C. Oliver Iselin, and the statement was made in conjunction with a review of the "mutual agreement" clause in the deed of gift.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who will command the fleet of torpedo boats, revenue cutters, and speedy steam yachts, was seen last night regarding his plans or arrangements in keeping the course clear for the two yachts. He said that the details of the arrangements were not completed yet, but would be by the end of the week.

"You may be sure," he said, "that the public will be given an opportunity to see the races, every bit of them, but a method of keeping the steamboats to leeward and at a reasonable distance will be devised."

At the Madison Avenue home of the club ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, acknowledged that the Iselin interview was probably authentic, although he had no personal knowledge of the matter. He said that a meeting of the Committee on Challenge had been held in the offices of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan during the afternoon. The result of their labors will not be known for a few days, Mr. Kane said.

The Shamrock swung at her moorings inside Handy Hook all yesterday, notwithstanding that there was a glorious breeze blowing from the northwest. During the thirty-five days that the emerald-hued yacht has been in American waters she has been given but eight practice spins, and only one of them over the full America's Cup course of thirty knots.

Commenting on this yesterday, a well-known yachtsman from Boston, who has journeyed to this city purposely to obtain a look at the cup hunter, said: "I can't see why they don't take advantage of every opportunity to try her out. Fife may know all about designing boats, and I have a high idea of his ability in that direction, but he is young in racing or the America's Cup, and I don't think he is giving Sir Thomas a fair run for the money he is spending so freely.

"Compare her work with that of the Columbia. Ollie Iselin has been on four successful cup defenders, and certainly, from the point of experience, he is qualified to judge pretty nearly what should be done. As a result, the Columbia is out every day; yes, sometimes twice a day, and every part of the yacht, from truck to keelson, is thoroughly tested. At the present time she is thoroughly tuned up, and the Shamrock is little better than she was before."

As soon as Mr. Fife announced that the yacht would not leave her moorings, Sir Thomas took the first few hours of recreation that he has allowed himself since his arrival in this country. He entertained the Princes Leopold and Reginald de Croy of Belgium, Mr. William Gibson, the most noted goldsmith of Great Britain; Mr. Young, a yachtsman from the Clyde; Dr. Mackay, Chevalier de Martino, and the representatives of the press at an informal luncheon on board the Erin. A concert in the smoking room rendered the afternoon thoroughly enjoyable, and Sir Thomas was in his merriest mood, despite the disappointment of seeing his racer lying idly at her moorings.

Sir Thomas stated that the Shamrock would go out to-day if the weather conditions made it possible.

Two magnificent steam yachts, flying the union jack of Old England, arrived in port yesterday morning. They are the Erl King, owned by A. J. Moxham of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the White Ladye, from whose taffrail floated the blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve. Both came across to view the races for the America's Cup. The Erl King is commanded now by Capt. Derham, and carried her owner, Mr. A. J. Moxham, and a gay party on the voyage across the ocean. Mrs. Moxham and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and Miss Coleman of Louisville, Ky., were guests on board. The yacht, which had been cruising along the coast of Norway during the greater part of the Summer, left Cowes on Sept. 1, and made the voyage via the Azores and Bermuda. Mr. Moxham said that the yacht rode out a fierce cyclone about 500 miles to the eastward of the Azores. She dropped anchor off the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville.

The White Ladye was formerly the property of Mrs. Langtry. She now flies the private signal of Mr. J. Lawson Johnson, who sent the yach over for use during the international races. Mr. Johnson did not make the voyage on the yacht, but is expected on the White Star liner Teutonic.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER RACE

Meet Between Bristol and Newport—The Columbia Leads by Half a Mile in Less Than Six Sailed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 21.—The Columbia left for a sail down the bay this forenoon, going out under mainsail, jib, and clubtopsails. She sailed down toward Newport and on her way met the Defender coming up. Immediately the yachts started in for a brush, racing up the coast for a distance of 5¾ miles. Although the Defender was pushed hard, she was a trifle over a half mile behind at the end of the run. The sailing was all to the windward. The rain caused a sudden termination of the race. The Columbia took off her headsails and stowed them, taking in her mainsail quickly to prepare for the tow in by the steamer St. Michael's.

The mainsail used to-day was not the same sail used yesterday or the day before, but another of the many big pieces of canvas which were put on her for a test of its fitness. There are thirty-six mainsails to choose from, and the Columbia's manager wishes to pick out the best for the big race. All these sails, it is estimated, are worth about $50,000. The canvas in use to-day was lighter than yesterday's, which has been taken apart at the Herreshoff sail loft.

There has been some misunderstanding about Columbia's mast. She did not put in here to-day so that the new steel mast could be stepped. She will continue to sail with the old steel mast, which broke and was repaired, until it is proved that a new spar is needed. The Columbia put in here rather to get the benefit of Nat Herreshoff's experience in tuning up. She will remain here until Monday and will go out every day, except to-morrow, when Mr. Iselin will run to Providence on the St. Michaels, and on Monday the boats will proceed to New Rochelle, and there the last work before the great race will be carried on.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured to-day in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge on the Omaha Road, near Windom. An engine was pushing the first train, and the second was a double header, so that three engines were thrown into the river in a badly wrecked condition. One span of the bridge was demolished, and seventeen cars thrown into the river or along the tracks. These cars took fire and several were burned.

Engineer Rasmussen and Firemen Roberts and Stratton went down with their respective engines and were crushed and burned to death. John Roberts, who was in the caboose of the train on the bridge, met a like fate, while Engineers Tew and Yoemans and Fireman Merrill were more or less injured, the latter suffering a broken leg.

Conductor Williams, of the train which was struck, fled after the accident, after telling conflicting stories as to its cause. He was in the caboose with Roberts when the crash came.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimores Win Two Games from the Clevelands—Another Double Victory for the Louisvilles.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	40	.690
Philadelphia	84	50	.627
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	78	53	.595
St. Louis	77	59	.566
Cincinnati	74	61	.548
Chicago	68	64	.515
Louisville	65	70	.481
Pittsburg	63	71	.470
New York	54	76	.415
Washington	49	85	.366
Cleveland	20	122	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 4. (First game.)
Baltimore, 4; Cleveland, 1. (Second game.)
Louisville, 4; Washington, 3. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Washington, 4. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

Clevelands Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Baltimore won two games from the Clevelands to-day. Holmes's muff of an easy fly in the ninth inning of the first contest made two extra innings necessary. Two singles and a sacrifice allowed Baltimore to score the winning run in the eleventh inning. Harper was unsteady in the second game, while McGinnity was effective. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—4
Baltimore .....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland .....0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Baltimore .....0 2 0 2 0 ..—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith; Cleveland, Harper and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Two Victories for Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Louisvilles repeated yesterday's performance, winning two games. The second game was in doubt up to the sixth inning, when Flaherty made a three bagger, sending in three runs. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington .....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Louisville .....0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 ..—4

Base hits—Washington, 9; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Washington .....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—4
Louisville .....1 1 0 0 1 3 0 ..—6

Base hits—Washington, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors Washington, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and Powers; Louisville, Flaherty and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Brown.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Cincinnati won a close game to-day by timely batting. Score:

Cincinnati .....0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—5
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—4

Baschits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue, Bernhard and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

NEW YORKS TO HAVE WRIGLEY.

But at the End of the Season He Will Join the Brooklyns.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday received word from President Young of the National League that Wrigley, who joined the Brooklyns after signing a New York contract, belongs to New York for the rest of the season, and has so notified the Brooklyn Club. It appears, however, that President Young was not aware that Wrigley was under reservation to the Syracuse Club when he advised the New York Club to sign him. The Brooklyn Club paid for Wrigley's release, and under the rules has a right to his services.

It is likely that Wrigley will report in New York to-day, but eventually Wrigley will return to Brooklyn.

Baseball Games Postponed.

The games scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds and in Brooklyn yesterday were postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played at each park to-day. The Boston-Chicago game was also postponed.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Men Are Separated Into Squads and Coached Individually.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The football squad has been augmented by many candidates for the eleven. After preliminary work the men are separated into squads, according to the positions they are striving to secure. Balliet to-day took the centres and guards in hand. The tussle between Booth and Losey was unusually interesting. Losey is a freshman who won much fame as centre on the Lawrenceville School team. He is of powerful physique, and weighs 208 pounds. While he lacks the experience and the skill which result from careful training, he yet proved himself no mean adversary for the veteran. Smith took charge of the quarter backs, and put them through a long and severe practice. Neither Hutchinson nor Duncan, of last year's team has appeared, but both are expected soon. Meanwhile Smith is endeavoring to develop some new material. Wheeler donned his uniform to-day and began training.

The practice for half backs and full backs was mainly at catching, punting, and starting. Kelley had charge of these men. Hillebrand coached the ends and tackles. Beardsley, who played half back last year, is being tried at end.

West Point Football Dates Changed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The presence in New York of the battalion of cadets on the occasion of the Dewey parade has necessitated a change in the date of the football game with Tufts College. It will now be Monday afternoon, Oct. 2. A game has also been scheduled with the Syracuse team for Nov. 18.

WOMEN AT THE TENNIS NETS.

Miss Moore and J. P. Paret Win in the Doubles on Staten Island.

The open lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club was continued yesterday on the courts of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston. The scores:

Ladies' Doubles.—First Round—Miss Daisy Kobbé and Miss Elizabeth Edwards beat Mrs. J. Crak and Miss Edyth Jones, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sadie Coffin beat Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Marion Heineken, 6—0, 6—2.
Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth beat Miss Daisy Kobbé and L. S. Colby, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; Miss Adelaide Irving and Ralph Stilwell beat Miss Margaret Johnson and partner by default.
Semi-Final Round—Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth beat Miss Adelaide Irving and Ralph Stilwell, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss Sadie Coffin and Reginald Bonner, 6—4, 6—2.

CINCINNATI TENNIS MATCH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—To-day, for the first time, the sun shone on the contestants in the lawn tennis tournament, and it improved the playing and the attendance.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Atkinson of Brooklyn beat Miss Banks of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.
Ladies' Doubles—Misses Atkinson and McAtoor beat Misses Closterman and Doherty, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.
Men's Singles.—Ernest Diehl beat Burton Hollister, 8—6, 6—4; Dudley Sutphin beat John Hammond, 6—4, 7—5; T. R. Hardy beat A. L. Robinson, 6—3, 6—4; G. Vaughan beat Joseph Eaton, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3; Robert Mitchell beat R. C. Johns, 6—4, 7—5.
Men's Doubles—Halsey and Turner beat Mitchell and Sutphin, 6—2, 6—4; Hardy and Robinson beat Miller and Emerson, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; Diehl and Kellogg beat Carrison and Finley, 6—4, 6—1; W. Hunt and G. De Camp beat J. Eaton and G. Vaughan, 9—7, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—Miss Banks and Mr. Hammond beat Miss Doherty and Mr. Holterhoff, 6—3, 9—7; Miss McAteer and Mr. De Camp beat Miss Steever and Mr. Halsey, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Doherty and Mr. Holterhoff beat Miss Leam and Mr. S. Smith, 8—6, 6—3.

Peter Jackson May Die of Pneumonia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 21.—Peter Jackson, the pugilist, who has been giving a number of sparring exhibitions throughout the Northwest, has returned from Vancouver suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He was ordered to the hospital, and it is feared he cannot recover.

HARRIMAN WINS AT GOLF

The Amateur Champion Defeats Hubbard by One Stroke.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE GAME

Hollins Vanquishes Tyng and Curtis Beats Watson in Closely Contested Matches—The Scores.

Herbert M. Harriman, the United States amateur golf champion, and Gardiner G. Hubbard, one of Harvard's crack golfers, furnished the biggest sensation yesterday in the second day's play of the Westbrook Club tournament, near Islip, L. I. The champion only escaped defeat by the narrowest margin, just winning on the home hole. Each man played grand golf, Harriman completing the course in 82 strokes, a score made only twice before in the tournament, while Hubbard had an 83. The scores were:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out .....6 3 5 4 4 4 6 4 5—41
In .....6 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 4—41
Total.....82
G. G. Hubbard, Oakley, Mass.—
Out .....6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6—40
In .....6 5 4 3 5 6 4 4 6—43
Total.....83

Harriman will meet the Point Judith Club lad, Charles Hitchcock, to-day. The latter created a genuine surprise by defeating James F. Curtis in the afternoon, and that, too, in face of the defeat that Curtis gave R. C. Watson, Jr., earlier in the day.

The three big matches of the morning, all of which attracted a respectable following of spectators, notwithstanding the wet grounds and the pouring rain, were between the amateur champion, Harriman, and the Harvard player, George C. Clark, Jr.; James A. Tyng and the young Westbrook crack, Harry B. Hollins, and R. C. Watson, Jr., the gold medal winner of the previous day, and James F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion from Harvard. While all were of interest, the last was decidedly the most exciting, and was won after a hard fight on each green by Curtis. It was a narrow victory. The medal winner had to admit defeat by one hole, although Watson led Curtis by one point in strokes. The totals were Curtis, 88; Watson, 87.

Tyng, the Morris County and Baltusrol champion, had to admit that his youthful opponent was superior. The cards were:

R. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....7 4 4 3 7 4 5 4 5—43
In .....6 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 5—39
Total.....82
James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out .....5 5 4 4 5 6 5 5 7—46
In .....5 4 4 3 5 6 6 5 5—43
Total.....89

In the afternoon Hollins put C. Tiffany Richardson out of the race. The cards were:

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....6 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—42
In .....6 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 ..—37
Total, 17 holes.....79
C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—
Out .....6 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—44
In .....6 4 4 4 5 5 7 4 ..—39
Total, 17 holes.....83

The summary of the rounds is:

Westbrook Cup, First Match, Play Round.—Louis Livingston, jr., Westbrook, beat J. E. Watson, Westbrook, 1 up; J. Insley Blair, jr., Morris County, beat Charles F. Watson, Essex County, 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Hollins, jr., Westbrook, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 4 up and 2 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, beat George C. Clark, jr., Shinnecock, 4 up and 3 to play; G. G. Hubbard, Oakley, beat J. P. Knapp, Bellport, 3 up and 2 to play; Charles Hitchcock, jr., Point Judith, beat William Wood, Westbrook, 3 up and 2 to play; James F. Curtis, Oakley, beat R. C. Watson, jr., Westbrook, 1 up.
Second Round.—Livingston beat Blair, 5 up and 4 to play; Hollins beat Richardson, 2 up and 1 to play; Harriman beat Hubbard, 1 up; Hitchcock beat Curtis, 6 up and 5 to play.
Consolation Cup—First Match, Play Round—H. D. Woods, jr., Westbrook, beat C. W. Yulee, Point Judith, 4 up and 3 to play; T. C. Enneuer, Montclair, beat R. F. Mathew, Harbor Hill, by default; L. R. Fuller, Westbrook, beat A. Holmes, Morristown Field, 7 up and 5 to play; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island, 4 up and 3 to play; Harold Tappin, Westbrook, beat P. R. Fuller, Westbrook, 6 up and 5 to play; J. M. Knapp, Westbrook; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook, and J. M. Carrere, Staten Island, drew byes.
Second Round—J. M. Knapp beat Yulee by default; Bird beat Enneuer 4 up and 3 to play; Fuller beat Carrere 5 up and 4 to play; Tappin beat E. S. Knapp 1 up.

Besides the semi-final round in each event to-day, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap, which will have a large number of competitors.

TRANSPORT BUFORD DELAYED.

Soldier Brought from Cuba on Her Has Yellow Fever—Ship Again Disinfected and Sails To-day.

The extraordinary precautions taken by the Quarantine authorities with regard to vessels arriving from Cuba were the means of keeping out of this city a case of yellow fever which was brought to this port by the transport Buford last Monday. Incidentally, it caused the Buford, which was ready to sail on her return trip to Cuba yesterday, to be detained in her dock by the Quarantine authorities for disinfection. About seventy soldiers who had come aboard with their baggage were immediately transferred to Governors Island, and twenty civilian passengers who had embarked were sent back to their homes. Surgeon Richards of the transport, who attended the patient on the voyage north, complained of feeling sick yesterday, but his illness had nothing to do with the fever.

The Buford came up from Cuba and Puerto Rico last Monday, and among her passengers were a number of discharged soldiers of the First United States Infantry, who have been stationed in an interior town which has been officially reported by the Washington authorities to Health Officer Doty as not being infected with fever. When the vessel arrived, however, Dr. Doty found two of the men slightly ill.

While the men had few, if any, symptoms of yellow fever, the health officer decided, as a matter of extra precaution, to hold them a few days for observation. The transport, according to custom, was detained until the completion of the five days' period had elapsed since her departure from Havana. On Tuesday, after a thorough disinfection, she was released.

"One of the men detained," said Dr. Doty last night, "has developed unmistakable symptoms of malaria. The other, Private C. Oswald, to-day showed many suspicious symptoms of yellow fever, and I have no doubt that before to-morrow morning the disease will be fully developed. Although the Buford had been disinfected, I decided as a matter of extreme precaution to have my men go over the work again.

"I telephoned the chief of the Quartermaster's Department, and found that the Buford was to sail this afternoon, and that some of the passengers were then on board. At my request the passengers were landed, and the disinfectors went over the transport again, paying particular care to that portion of the vessel where the sick man had been.

"I was told by the Quartermaster that Surgeon Richards of the transport was ill. I requested him to send the doctor to quarantine on the arm tug which came for the disinfectors. I saw Dr. Richards at Quarantine this afternoon and permitted him to return to the city as his illness had nothing whatever to do with yellow fever.

"The Buford is not in any way infected. It has been a common occurrence since the transports have come into service to find a number of convalescents or others with temperatures above normal. These men are held and watched, but in nearly every case nothing comes of it. We have in this way caught some cases."

The disinfection of the Buford was finished yesterday afternoon, and she will sail this morning.

Unsatisfactory Experiment.

From The Chicago News.

"I wonder," said little Harry, "if men will ever live to be 500 or 600 years old!" "No, I guess not," replied his five-year-old sister, who was studying her Sunday school lesson. "The Lord tried the experiment once and they got so bad that he just had to drown them."

Man and Wife Burned to Death.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Bucklev were burned to death in their home here to-night.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A MESSENGER BOY EXPANDS.

Answered Advertisements at First—Last Order for Ten Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.—John Yober, a nine-year-old telegraph messenger in the little town of Newton, has become prominent in railroad circles. His business as messenger did not keep him fully employed, and, being full of energy and having the writing fever, he began about six months ago to answer newspaper advertisements. Soon his daily mail far exceeded that of any business man in town. Johnnie's ideas enlarged, and one day there came to Newton, consigned to "John Yober," a full-sized organ. It had been offered at a "bargain," but John's father sent it back. Then John Yober, the child's uncle, a hardware merchant, was astonished at being informed that there were fourteen dozen steel traps in the station for him. He had ordered none; no steel traps are used in that section. Investigation showed that they were intended for John Yober, the younger.

The boy a few days ago was noticed pegging away, seriously and earnestly, on the office typewriter. In due time the letter was received at the office of a big Northern establishment, famous locomotive engine builders, ordering ten narrow-gauge engines. The engine maker wrote Col. G. W. T. Harper, President of the road, that they could not make immediate delivery and awaited further instructions. They supposed "John Yober" was the President's secretary. The order, so far as the railroad was concerned, was canceled.

THE LENOX HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21.—There is every indication to-night that the Lenox horse show to-morrow will be largely attended and a great success. The weather promises to be fair. The Executive Committee, consisting of G. Foster, Miss Kate Cary, John E. Alexandre, and H. P. Jaques, have the programme completed, and the seventeen classes all filled, and the ring at High Lawn Farm, where the show is to take place, has been carefully prepared for the occasion. The judges will be F. M. Ware of New York and C. S. Williams of Stonington, Conn.

In the morning the first item will be the judging of farm teams, ponies in harness, pairs for runabouts, single horses for runabouts, and saddle horses. In the afternoon there will be five four-in-hands judged, and seven tandems, as well as a lot of single roadsters and ladies' saddle horses, the latter having ten entries.

A novel feature of the show will be a ride and drive class, in which horses are to be driven and afterward ridden in the ring. There are a dozen entries in this class, and some of them were made by women. The largest class is the single horses for runabouts, in which there are thirty entries.

ENSIGN COLEMAN DEAD.

Succumbs in San Francisco to Self-Inflicted Wounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Ensign Noah T. Coleman of the battleship Iowa died today in a private hospital, as a result of a complication of troubles and a bullet wound inflicted by himself some time ago in an attempt at suicide. Young Coleman had been condemned to stand trial by court-martial for various offenses, and attempted suicide. The wound would not have caused death under ordinary circumstances, but his vitality was so weakened by worry that he could not survive.

Ensign Coleman came from one of the oldest and most respected families of New York. He entered the Naval Academy with the brightest prospects.

SOUTH THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, who was sponsor for the entire South at the Confederate reunion at Charleston last May, has given to the President, in a pretty frame, the resolutions adopted by the sponsors at the reunion.

There is a resolution thanking the President for the "gracious words uttered by him" at Atlanta last December in referring to the living and dead soldiers of the South. The resolutions are signed by Miss Heth and by the sponsors of the different States.

DEAD BY HER OWN HAND.

Mrs. Catherine Ketterer, Once Rich, Ends Life in Squalor.

John M. Zuller of 2,024 Lexington Avenue identified a dead woman found yesterday in a room in the flat house at 326 East Thirty-fourth Street as Mrs. Catherine Ketterer, widow of a Brooklyn jeweler, who died seven years ago. The identification was made at the Morgue. The janitor found the body. Apparently the woman had been dead for several days. She had rented the flat under the name of Mary E. McVicar. A vial which had contained carbolic acid was by her side.

Under the woman's pillow was a Bible, and in it a note addressed to Frederick Meade, asking God to forgive him and also to forgive her. The woman was lying on a cot, and that was all the furniture in the flat.

It was learned that she formerly lived at 355 East Eighty-second Street. About three months ago she sold her furniture, and told the landlady, Mrs. Kate Rooney, that her husband, to whom she had been married twenty-three years, had deserted her. She would not tell his name. She said that he was a prominent member of Grace Church, and had been a broker in Wall Street. She realized $103 on her furniture, and said that when that was gone she would kill herself. The woman was about fifty years old. The police do not believe there was any foundation for the story she told Mrs. Rooney. It is thought the woman was insane.

A BURGLAR'S SECOND VISIT.

Mrs. Dillenberg Teaches Henry Loebstein a Lesson.

That a pitcher may be broken if it goes too often to the well is a proverb, but it took bitter experience to teach Henry Loebstein, twenty-eight years old, an amateur burglar, last night that one may rob the same house once too often. Mrs. Caroline Dillenberg, a widow, who lives in the three-story dwelling at 325 East Sixty-second Street, administered the lesson.

Mrs. Dillenberg reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Friday last that a burglar had entered her house Thursday night and stolen a gold watch and chain, two overcoats, and some other jewelry. The detectives assured Mrs. Dillenberg that they would "work on the case." They "worked," but no tidings of either burglar or botty were received.

About 11:55 o'clock last night Mrs. Dillenberg was awakened by strange sounds in her hallway. She called her son, and the latter ran out to investigate. He saw a man climbing up the ladder that leads to the scuttle and went in pursuit.

The burglar got to the roof and hid behind a chimney, but was found there by Dillenberg. A hand-to-hand battle ensued, and the burglar was fast overpowering Dillenberg when his mother appeared with a revolver. She stole up behind the burglar, and, pressing the revolver against his back, commanded him to stand still.

"I'll shoot if you move," she said. "You are the man who stole my watch. Now move, you scoundrel, and I'll fix you so you won't do any more stealing." All of this made a great amount of noise, and the neighbors were fast getting up to see what it was all about.

Bicycle Policeman Joseph F. Quinn took the burglar in charge and escorted him to the police station. When searched there the burglar admitted the pawn tickets found in his possession were for the stolen watch and other articles.

"I came once too often," he said, regretfully. "I was a lobster."

"Yes," said the Sergeant, dryly, "you ought to spell your name L-o-b-s-t-e-r instead of Loebstein."

A Georgia Professor Kills Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Covington, Ga., says: "William A. Franz, Professor of English and Literature in Oxford College, killed himself Tuesday night at his home here. The weapon used was a pocket knife, Dr. Franz inflicting fifteen wounds on his neck and arms. He assumed the duties of his position only last Monday, coming here from Fayetteville, Mo. He was a native of Virginia, and the remains were taken to that State for interment."

Gov. Dyer a 33d Degree Mason.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction concluded its eighty-seventh annual meeting to-day. Elisha P. Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island, received the thirty-third degree at to-day's session.

W. & J. Sloane

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Enjoy a deserved popularity. Our display of these sterling goods has never been more varied and attractive.

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THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Rush Wins the Ocean View Handicap from King Barleycorn.

ARBACES TAKES THE HANDICAP

The Talent Have a Good Day, as Four Favorites Are First Past the Winning Post—Track Muddy.

There was nothing of surpassing interest in the day's racing at Gravesend yesterday—not even a hot finish over which one might enthuse. The heavy rain of the morning had left the track in a deplorable condition. Only two candidates—Rush and King Barleycorn—went for the Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, and as this was the only event on the card that was not an overnight event, there was a decided lack of quality presented. Rush went out in front the moment the flag went down and opened a lead of about two lengths before a furlong had been traversed. She held that advantage without much exertion until the head of the stretch was reached. Then King Barleycorn was sent up after her, but the effort to catch the leader was a fruitless one, and while King Barleycorn was being ridden out to the last ounce, Spencer kept Rush going easily, and won with her by a neck. She might have won by ten lengths if Spencer had cared to have it so.

A handicap at the same distance as the Ocean View, but for three-year-olds and upward, proved to be an easy thing for Arbaces.

In the first race of the day the favorite, Isidor, made a jump into the lead at the start, and was never caught.

The steeplechase was a fair race for the field of six that contended for it. Van Ship and Article were the favorites, but the majority of the play was on the former. First Article, then Van Ship, and then Baby Bill alternated in the lead four about a mile and three-quarters, and then Article dropped back, hopelessly beaten. Van Ship took the lead again, and won easily by a length and a half.

Herbert, who was purchased lately from John Daly by Walter Rollins, was made the medium of a succesful coup in the sixth race, a handicap for two-year-olds. He was played from 10 to 1 down to 4 to 1, and his victory was never in doubt after the flag fell. He led all the way, and won easily by three lengths from the favorite, Warling.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,500. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:13.
1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 116 pounds,

MR. MOSS DROPS RAMAPO

Mazet Committee's Counsel Comes to the End of His Resources.

ATTACKS COMPANY'S OFFICERS

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Justice Truax Testify, but Give Little Information.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet investigating committee, announced yesterday he had come to the end of his resources as regards the Ramapo matter, and endeavored to put the onus on the officers of the company for his failure to bring out any new facts in connection with the scheme. So far in trying to bring out new phases of the plan from witnesses, Mr. Moss has relied entirely upon newspaper report as a basis for his questioning.

His acknowledgment that he had come to the end of his resources was made by Mr. Moss while Peter Elbert Nostrand, the engineer for the Ramapo Company, was on the stand. Mr. Nostrand had been subpoenaed to bring with him all the maps, papers, plans of aqueducts and reservoirs, as well as the options held by the company.

When Mr. Moss asked Mr. Nostrand for the options held by the company, the engineer said that while they were in his possession he had not brought them with him, and absolutely refused to speak about them or produce them unless he first obtained the consent of the Trustees of the company. Mr. Moss argued long but vainly, and finally turned to Mr. Dutcher, who was sitting near, and asked him to instruct the witness to produce the options and plans.

Mr. Dutcher answered blandly that he would not think of giving such an order without consultation with the Trustees, and Mr. Moss made his address to the committee. Just as he finished, Mr. Dutcher left the room hurriedly, and without the knowledge of Mr. Moss.

"You hear what I say?" said Mr. Moss, turning to where he supposed the Ramapo's President was sitting, but Mr. Dutcher had gone. Mr. Moss was surprised and angry, but when the President returned half an hour later he did not ask him the cause of his sudden exit, although he had hinted in his absence that he had gone to consult Mr. Lauterbach.

MR. MOSS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Moss's address to the committee was in part as follows: "There may be some misapprehension in the minds of the community as to what we have been trying to do in this investigation of the Ramapo Water Company. We were careful at the outset to state the lines upon which we proposed to investigate the matter, and to those plans we have adhered.

"In my opinion there was only one line on which it was necessary to continue this investigation, viz., the discovery of the identity of those who may be interested in getting the City of New York to enter into this contract and of what was done by those gentlemen to induce the city officials to make that contract. We said at the beginning that we would endeavor to get those facts, but, that if we did not succeed in getting them, we would put the matter in such a shape that those facts would have to be produced or the people responsible for their non-production would upon their own testimony be convicted of having knowledge of matters upon which they did not like the light of day to shine. If these gentlemen do not produce the things for which we asked they will put themselves in a position where no city official dare make a contract with them.

"It has been fairly well demonstrated," Mr. Mazet put in, "that this company has no tangible property and that its assets consist almost entirely of surveys and options."

"That is so," Mr. Moss said, "and in the presence of Messrs. Dutcher and Nostrand, respectable men and men of repute, I will say that it leaves it to them to see that it is their duty to make arrangements to produce the documents for which I have asked. If they do not do so, these gentlemen will never be able to get away from the natural inference that will follow."

MR. WHALEN TESTIFIES.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was the most notable witness before the committee yesterday, and as the maker of the proposed Ramapo contract Mr. Whalen stood for it and said that he thought it was a good thing. Mr. Whalen's principal stand on the Ramapo contract was that it was an option held by the city on water to be supplied by the Ramapo Company. He had approved the contract as to legal form and had nothing to do with the question of responsibility of the company or about its legal status.

"Suppose this contract were made and it should turn out that the company had no legal right to contract, do you suppose the city could recover from the bondsmen?" asked Mr. Moss.

"As all of the men in the company are good Republicans," said Mr. Whalen, "I suppose that they would go to your friend's bond company and it would be all right."

"Do you think that that is the proper answer for the law officer of the city to make?" Mr. Moss.

"Well, it's my answer," said the Corporation Counsel, lamely. "The contract as it left my office was a legal contract, and as it stands it is a mere option. Don't you think so?" he asked, suddenly, turning to Mr. Mazet. Mr. Mazet was not to be caught, and declined to go on the record.

Mr. Whalen thought the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would approve of the contract without question, as it was always looking out for the interests of the city and would be glad to get the chance of getting water without binding the city.

Mr. Moss asked the Corporation Counsel if condemnation proceedings would not have to be taken by the company to acquire a pipe line route.

"I don't think that private corporations condemn, as a rule," said Mr. Whalen.

"Aha!" cried Mr. Moss, triumphantly; "and for that reason you have delegated the city's powers to this corporation in the contract."

"That's a statement, not a question," said Mr. Whalen, uneasily.

"But it is a fact, is it not?"

"Well, the contract is not signed yet," said Mr. Whalen.

JUSTICE TRUAX A WITNESS.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court came in at this stage and he was asked to take the stand. He said he had not evaded service, and Mr. Moss denied that he had ever been authority for any such statement. Justice Truax said he was a stockholder in the company and had assisted Mr. Lauterbach as its counsel. He said that Mr. Ruesens and Mr. Dutcher were also stockholders.

"Have you ever talked with any one prominent in political life about this Ramapo Company?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes; I talked with Richard Croker about it."

"When was that?"

"On Oct. 17, 1897. It was at a private dinner given us by a friend. Mr. Croker asked me what this Ramapo Company was, and I said it was a good thing. That ended it."

"Did you talk to him again about it?"

"Yes," said the Justice, smiling at the recollection. "I attended a theatre several nights ago, and Mr. Croker and I occupied adjoining boxes. The Rogers Brothers sang a verse of a song which said, 'New York will pay for ale and porter, but it will not pay for water.' I leaned over to Mr. Croker and said that it would be better if it bought more water. He laughed."

"Do you know where the Secretary of the company lives?" "In Brooklyn."

"Could you find his house?" "I think so."

"Would you be willing to?" "I certainly would not."

"Why?" "Because I will not act as a messenger for this or any other committee. Why don't you ask me about the company; I know as much about it as anybody."

"We may in time," replied Mr. Moss.

Justice Truax wanted to explain some points about the contract, but Mr. Moss would not hear him. "I can tell you a great deal about the company if you want to know it," said the Justice. "Call on me any time you think you want the information," he said as he left the stand.

Mr. Nostrand refused to answer any material questions, as already stated, and was allowed to go. Mr. Dutcher also gave unimportant testimony. John Fox was called to the stand to say he knew nothing whatever about Ramapo, and that settled Ramapo for the session.

Alderman Sherman was then called to the stand to tell about the passage of the Building Code through the board. He scored the measure, which he said was conceived in crime and pased in crime. Lawrence Veiller, a member of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, was called to the stand to give his views on the code, and was still on the stand when the session came to an end.

At the opening of the session Mr. Moss read a partial list of contracts awarded by the Dock Board without public letting since Jan. 1, 1898.

The committee will meet again to-day.

MR. COLER SAYS GRAB IS NOT DEAD.

Sees New Effort to Pass Contract If Injunction Is Dissolved.

Concerning the testimony given before the Mazet committee yesterday, in relation to the Ramapo Water Company, Controller Coler gave out the following: "The testimony of to-day proves that the Ramapo job is not dead; that those who stood for it in the Board of Public Improvements still stand for it.

"If the injunction is dissolved, which I do not believe is possible, the people may rely that the passage of the contract will again be attempted, although the effort may be put off until after election day.

"Those who oppose it will fight to the end, relying on the support of the people, who must not be lulled into any fancied security, or allow their attention to be drawn away by vague and insincere promises in other directions."

DR. PARKHURST ON MAZET WORK.

The More the Republicans Prove the Blacker Their Record, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst arrived yesterday from Europe on the steamer Majestic. He wore a full beard, and has gained flesh. When asked his opinion of the Mazet committee and local politics, he said:

"What! Is the Mazet committee still alive? I thought that it would be dead by this time. I have read about the committee trying to find out who was in the Ramapo water scheme. I should think that this would give them a chance to call Mr. Platt. But perhaps they have a good reason for not calling him.

"The machine Republicans inaugurated the Mazet movement. I don't know how much the committee has developed, but the more that has been developed the blacker it makes it for the machine ring of the Republican Party.

"Though the connivance of the machine ring Tammany came into power. I defy any one to dispute this statement. The Republicans are now investigating the results of their own corruption. The more they prove against Tammany the blacker is their own record."

GUATEMALAN FINANCES BAD.

The Only Hope of the People Is the Rumored Purchase of the Northern Railroad by Huntington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—The financial situation in Guatemala is about as bad as possible. Indeed, the one hope of the commercial community and the Government is that the Huntington purchase of the Guatemala Northern Railroad will be consummated in the near future in order that a few millions can be put at once into circulation. Exchange is quoted at 800.

W. B. Scott, an American resident of Guatemala, who is here for medical treatment, said to-night that the late Barrios Administration had been almost criminally extravagant in its expenditures against a depleted treasury, and the threats of a revolution necessitated increased expenditures in enlarging the army. The result is that the Government is to-day practically bankrupt, hard money is very scarce and the ordinary sources of Governmental revenue are crippled. Imports have been light this past year and the revenues have suffered correspondingly.

The Government farms out the tobacco and rum monopolies. The licenses have been increased 25 per cent., working hardship on retailers. Other licenses have been made more costly, and the complaints of the merchants are constant and vigorous, added to which the Government employes and the army, which has not been paid for three months, are protesting with a vehemence that bodes no good. The coffee crop, second only to rum and tobacco monopolies in commercial importance, has been marketed, so that it is not a promising asset.

The one bright ray is the prospect of the purchase of the Guatemala Northern by C. P. Huntington for about $2,000,000 cash, which would go into the treasury, while something like $8,000,000 would probably be expended by the purchaser in improvement and would circulate among the people. This is regarded as so probable that foreign houses holding acceptances against Guatemalan merchants have directed the banks in Guatemala to hold the transactions open for six months, it being the creditors' only chance of realizing anything like face value.

The banks agree to do so provided the debtors pay interest on the face value at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and 2½ per cent. for the accommodation, receiving in return the benefit of any decrease in the exchange rate in the next six months.

ALLIGATOR CAUGHT IN CELLAR.

Boy in Brooklyn Excites a Neighborhood by the Capture.

Excitement was created yesterday afternoon at McKibbin and Humboldt Streets, Brooklyn, by the finding of an alligator in the cellar of 172-174 McKibbin Street, by fifteen-year-old Coney Bock. His parents live at 175 McKibbin Street. The building is used as a factory.

The alligator is about eighteen inches long. While the lad was with others in the cellar they captured the reptile. The boy claims to have seen several other alligators, which escaped. The news of the finding of the alligator spread in the neighborhood and about 300 persons gathered on the sidewalk to see it.

A hunt for the other alligators the boy said he saw was started, but none was found.

DIAZ'S TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Mexico's President Has $100,000 and Twenty Days for His Outing.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21.—President Diaz will make his trip to Chicago in palatial style. Besides having been granted twenty days' leave of absence in order that he may attend Chicago's festival, he has been awarded $100,000 out of the National Treasury to meet expenses incident to the journey.

There was not a word of dissent in either branch of the National Assembly.

Mrs. Porforio Diaz, wife of the President, will not be able to accompany her husband, being still under the care of her physicians and forbidden to take any exercise. It is a great disappointment both to her and to the President, as she has lived in the United States and speaks English well.

Three Killed at a Crossing.

ALBIA, Iowa, Sept. 21.—While Jasper Beebe, his son, a daughter, and two grandchildren were crossing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks, four miles east of Albia, to-day, a passenger train crashed into the vehicle. Beebe, Mrs. Effie Johnson, his daughter, and George Beebe, his son, were killed, and Gertie Johnson, a grandchild, aged two years, is fatally injured and will die.

FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

It Improves with Age, Like Wine, and Americans Like Theirs Weak.

From The London Standard.

It may surprise some people to learn, on the authority of a Consular report issued recently, that Brazil can claim to rank as the greatest coffee-producing country in the world. We generally associate coffee with the East, but at the present day the New World grows a far larger quantity than the Old. The plant is cultivated from Mexico to Brazil, including, of course, the West Indian Islands—in fact, over Dr. Wallace's neotropical region, excluding its southern and colder portion. In most parts the industry is increasing rapidly. Brazil alone produces more than 1,500,000,000 pounds of coffee per annum. It is, indeed, believed to have furnished in 1898 more than three-quarters of all the coffee raised in America, though that continent contributed 93 per cent. of the total quantity grown on the globe. So great, indeed, is the output, that there is danger of supply exceeding demand. The statistics of the trade are curious. The United States import largely—in fact, they are Brazil's principal customer; but they are by no means at the head of the list of consumers, the total annual amount being just under ten pounds per head. But, as it happens, the principal coffee-drinking nations are small, and the Americans differ from them in liking their coffee weak.

The Dutch are the greatest consumers, twenty-three pounds a head being the allowance in Holland. Denmark is second, but with a long interval, and Belgium follows. The French seem to be losing the taste—is not the café giving place everywhere to the brasserie?—and stand low on the list, consuming only three and a quarter pounds per head. Germany beats them by a couple of pounds. We are nowhere, for in Great Britain the consumption is less than three-quarters of a pound a head. The majority of us know neither how to buy it nor how to make it. According to the old saying, you must first get your berry, and then cook it, and the quality of the former varies greatly. The best of all is Mocha, grown in Yemen and other parts of Arabia, but not a little East Indian coffee sells under false colors, being shipped to Mocha and sent off as the genuine article. The true Mocha berry is small and dark yellow in color, the impostors are larger and much paler. But some of the Venezuelan varieties closely resemble Mocha, and so do certain of the best Brazil and the West Indies. This fact is indirectly shown by a table of average prices. It is not headed by Arabia, but by British Honduras, Cuba coming as a good second, Arabia third, with the Dutch East Indies close behind. Brazil, though so far ahead in quantity, and not without fine varieties, must produce a great amount of second-rate quality, seeing that she is at the end of the list. While the average price of Honduras coffee is 20 cents a pound, that of Brazil is only a little over 6 cents. But it is not enough to obtain a berry of fine quality; much remains to be done before a good cup of coffee can result. We are told that, as with the best wine, taste and aroma improve by keeping.

In a thoroughly dry atmosphere perfection is supposed to be reached in the eighth year. The berry, moreover, must be roasted to a turn; that is seldom done in England, for the retailer is generally the roaster, and the process means loss of weight, amounting to about one-tenth. Then after the grinding, which should be reserved to the last minute, comes the making of the coffee, a highly controversial question which we leave experts to settle. The results in this country, though better now than formerly, when the country hotel often produced only "a nankeen-colored fluid," are seldom quite satisfactory. Yet the drinking of coffee is no novelty in England. In London it had a slight start of tea, for the first coffee house was opened about the year 1652. For a time these resorts were very popular, to some extent anticipating the modern club. Of the more noted, some had a political, others a commercial, complexion. Stock jobbers went to Jonathan's, merchants to Dick's and Lloyd's, Whigs gathered at St. James's, wits at Will's and Button's, the Jerusalem attracted by its news, and Don Saltero's by its curiosities. Coffee houses or taverns have sprung up in abundance of late years, but with philanthropic aims and for a very different class, while the café, on the Continental plan, for long was almost unknown in London, and can hardly yet be said to have secured a footing. Our climate and our habits are not favorable to it. The former we cannot change; but the latter might, perhaps, be modified.

Gov. Roosevelt Invited to Kansas.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Gov. Roosevelt writes to President Charles Scott of the Kansas Day Club, saying that he cannot attend the club's annual banquet. "I fear," says the Governor, "that it will be absolutely impossible for me to come to Topeka on the 29th of January next. The Legislature is in session at that time, and I have no business to leave the State if it can possibly be avoided. What I very much wish is that next Spring, as my regiment is to have its reunion in Oklahoma, we could get the Kansas men and the Nebraska men to hold their reunion there too."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:48	Sun sets...5:58	Moon rises..7:35	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:24	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate...11:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:47	Gov. Isl'd..10:14	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Isl. and, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas.....	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull.....	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg.....	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp...	.....	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam ...	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Allianca, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 19.
Cuba, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Mae, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 18.
Yang Tsze, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.

SATURDAY, SEPT 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao, Sept. 15.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
Handel, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Orcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moranhense, Para, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Wilkins, Bristol Sept. 6 and Swansea 8th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gathemann, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen Sept. 12 and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:55 A. M.
SS Gate City, Googins, Boston to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.
SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hinsch, Baracoa, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Sept. 10 and Boulogne 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.
SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:43 P. M. 20th.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Sept. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.
SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Ponce, (new,) from Wilmington, Del., to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.
SS Hatasu, (Br.,) Peters, Hamburg Sept. 5, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
SS Hyanthes (Br.,) Grindro, Liverpool Sept. 10, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.
SS Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Rizzo, Philadelphia Sept. 19, with mdse. in transit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Will finish loading for Savona.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Philadelphia Sept. 20, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 21, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS St. Bernard, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
U. S. battleship Kearsage, for Boston.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro.
SS Tarona, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick for ——.
SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Homer, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.

Spoken.

Ship Mashona, (Br.,) Jones, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken Sept. 19 in lat. 50, lon. 8.

Notice to Mariners.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 25, 1899, Light Vessel No. 66 will be temporarily withdrawn from her station, about 14½ miles S. W. by W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 58. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show a fixed white reflector light at the head of each of her two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 66, viz., blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 is a flush-deck steam vessel, with a red hull, having "Relief" in large white letters on each side, and "58," also in white, on each bow; two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two black smokestacks abreast, and the steam whistle between the masts, and a red circular iron cagework day mark at each masthead. Light Vessel No. 66 will be replaced on her station, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will be withdrawn, within about ten days.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 42, No. 146, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 82.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York via Cherbourg for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 2:40 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London, for New York to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Herbert, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Finance, arr. at Colon at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Advance sld. from Colon for New York at 2 P. M. yesterday.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
Saturday, Sept. 23 & Sunday, Sept. 24.
The "Republic" and "Columbia" will make SIX TRIPS from Pier 10, East River, leaving at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., running down to the Narrows, showing the fleet of warships, and then up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and return, giving
TWO HOURS ON THE HARBOR AND THE HUDSON.
Fare, 50 Cents.
THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day and Yacht Races
Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The large three-deck ocean-going Excursion Steamers GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over entire course. Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.
For Yacht Race tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
Steamer Dolphin, formerly the Foster, will accompany yachts over entire course, leaving E. 31st St., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, and Battery landing. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant service. Tickets, (limited,) $3.00.

DEWEY PARADE.
Sept. 29—Landings as above, returning before dark. Tickets, $2.00.
Grand fireworks display and illuminations same evening, leaving E. 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.00. Can be had at office, 525 W. 41st St. Tel. call 150-38th St.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.
DEWEY PARADE.
CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGAMME.
BRENTANO'S,
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proper style Fall Overcoat, is a Black or a dark Oxford rough soft overcoating, silk lined throughout to the edge. We show it here at
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Every change of fashion is carefully watched by us and you can always depend upon getting the newest styles here at a minimum of cost. Garments like the above would cost double at your tailor's.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
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These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
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B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

EVENING CLASSES.
WEST SIDE BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
316, 318 and 320 West 57th St.,
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New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
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Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 25th. Mr. Hazen, head master, or Mr. Lyon, associate head master, will be at the school, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

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THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
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Spacious studio, now in course of construction, will increase present facilities.

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Circulars on application.
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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CURRENCY.

The caucus committee of the Republicans of the House of Representatives does not seem to share the feeling of the organ of Senator PLATT of this State that there is no need of currency legislation at the next session.

The Times-Herald of Chicago reports MR. J. W. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, a member of the committee, as saying:

> The bill agreed upon by the committee and to be introduced at the next session is in my possession. It provides for a formal declaration in favor of the gold standard. If it becomes a law, the country will be avowedly and explicitly upon the gold basis. The Senate committee has not yet concurred, but there will be no practical difficulty between the committees of the two houses. The bill is likely to pass both houses.

Doubtless the bill contains more than is here indicated, but that a bill of even this character should be passed by Congress will be a sore trial to the do-nothing statesmen who insist that everything is for the best in the best of worlds so long as the Republican Party is in power.

They are wrong and the committee is right. The party ought to put the gold standard on a firmer basis by statutory enactment, by the provision of a reserve that cannot be invaded for other purposes, and by the adoption of the President's plan forbidding the reissue of notes once redeemed except for gold.

It ought to do this for the following reasons: It would place it beyond the power of the Executive, without the direct consent of Congress, to use anything but gold in redemption of United States obligations. It would establish the confidence of the country on solid ground and rob the next Presidential campaign of half the terrors such a struggle would otherwise awaken. It would honestly meet the reasonable expectations aroused by the pledges of the party. In a word, it is the dictate of honor and of common sense.

PROSPERITY BY WAR.

GOV. SAYERS of Texas is the boldest champion who has appeared in the field against the trusts and to defend the people whom he thinks to be their helpless victims. Taking it for granted that he is sincere in his beliefs and unselfish in his motives, it is worth while to examine the working of his mind and ascertain how far he is likely to prove a safe guide for the multitude whom he invites to follow him. This may be done with some accuracy in the light of his own statements before the conference of Governors and Attorneys General that he summoned to meet him at St. Louis.

The first question that suggests itself as to a man who seeks to direct public opinion in regard to evils which he thinks menace the very life of the country is: What is his knowledge of actual conditions and their causes? Gov. SAYERS sees that there are signs of great prosperity in the land. "In some sections," he says, "money is plentiful, trade active, speculation rife, and certain products have largely and rapidly increased in selling value." This does not seem to be a very sound basis for the inference that the country is threatened with immediate disaster. Our people know disaster when they see it, and it is not so long since they saw it that they have forgotten its horrid mien. Within three years they had a visit from it, and while it was with them they were not permitted to enjoy any of the cheerful things that Gov. SAYERS now notes even "in some sections." The Governor perceives the difficulty in which he is caught, and tries to escape from it. Having declared that prosperity exists only in "some sections" and as to "certain products," he proceeds to explain that this prosperity "is largely attributable to the enormous expenditures that have been and are now being made by the General Government for special purposes and in particular localities," and admits that "so long as war shall continue this unusual activity will be maintained." But the present limited prosperity will not "long survive the settlement of our foreign difficulties and the restoration of peace."

The Governor of Texas will pardon us if we say that this is nonsense, and that no man capable of it can decently ask to be trusted for an instant as an adviser with regard to the policy of the Government in business legislation. His assumption that prosperity is limited to certain sections and certain lines of production is totally against the facts, and there cannot be many men, even in Texas, who do not know it. His theory as to the cause of prosperity is absurd. Let us test it by a few plain facts.

We showed yesterday that in the last four years the exports of the United States to foreign lands for the first seven months of the year had advanced from $500,000,000 to nearly $800,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of 60 per cent. The increase for the last two years has been 23 per cent. Does the Governor of Texas wish us to believe that this is due to the war; that the United States Government has been buying this enormous amount of goods and shipping them to foreign parts? Can he explain in what way the war has had the slightest influence on this trade, except that the burden of taxation caused by the war has to some extent hindered it? Again, we showed yesterday that the imports of raw materials for manufacture have increased in two years 60 per cent. Is this due to the war? Has the War Department been buying so largely of silk goods that it takes $20,000,000 worth of raw silk to keep up with its demands, when $12,000,000 worth sufficed in 1897? And what are the war uses of rubber that require $21,000,000 in place of less than $12,000,000?

As a matter of cold fact, the prosperity of the country has in part been due precisely to that progress in organization in industry and trade which Gov. SAYERS denounces. It has been accompanied by some abuses that ought to be, and in time will be remedied, but in that process no man will lead who is so curiously blind as to facts and so hopelessly queer in his theories regarding them.

WHERE THE PINCH COMES.

Nothing could be more illustrative of the nature of the situation in the Transvaal than the cabled demand of the Outlanders that Great Britain shall commence hostilities at once. Everybody understands that Great Britain is waiting to strike only till she can make sure of striking with effect, that the prolongation of negotiations is nothing but a sham, a trick intended to amuse the simple Boer, until she can get a sufficient force on his borders to insure his immediate and crushing defeat, and to put him technically in the wrong if he attacks before she has completed her preparations to smash him. That fact "jumps to the eyes," as the French have it.

There is really no pretense on the part of the prevailing party in Great Britain of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." What Great Britain wants is, by hook or by crook, to get possession of NABOTH'S vineyard, and she displays a perfect contempt for "the opinions of mankind" in the means she is employing. The condemnation of Great Britain in the Transvaal business is as general, outside her own borders, as of France, outside her own borders, in the Dreyfus matter. The London Times has become openly the organ and champion, not of the English people but of the British South Africa Company. In a leader the other day it said "the real issue" in the Transvaal is—what does the reader suppose? How to maintain or advance the reputation of the British Empire for honor and justice in its dealings with a smaller power? Not the least in the world. "The real issue is whether or not the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa is to remain a reality." Nothing but "blood and iron" will have any effect upon an organ in that state of mind.

It seems that the Outlanders are not satisfied. Apparently they ought to be. The "Imperial Government" is helping them to Anglicize the Transvaal and swamp the Boers, by means which, according to the judgment of Englishmen of light and leading, are compounded of greed and perfidy. And yet the Outlanders are not satisfied, and implore Great Britain to go to war, not as soon as she is ready but before she is ready. Why? The reason is obvious. "Business in the Transvaal is at a standstill." Those of them whose business demands peace, confidence, credit, are already ruined or on the verge of ruin. They have suffered from the apprehension of war almost all, except actual bloodshed, that they could suffer from the reality. They would prefer that the unscrupulous invasion that is to make them the masters of the Transvaal should begin at once that they might have a chance to repair their broken fortunes. "The destruction of the very subject-matter of the controversy," as President CLEVELAND once said, has been begun and is going on before a shot is fired. Meanwhile the Boer is tranquil. With a good gun, plenty of ammunition, and plenty of "biltong," he can face the future with the cheerful disregard of "financial panics" born of complete inexperience. Of course Great Britain cannot risk a premature invasion to satisfy the Outlanders. And of course their condition will go from bad to worse until the final triumph of the British arms. They will wail loudly, but they will find no considerable sympathy. They are themselves, as much as the Boers, mere pawns in the great game of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. RHODES for "the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa." They have come to grief in their efforts to deprive the Boers of the Transvaal, and the verdict of mankind will be that they are served quite right.

THE BUILDING CODE.

When the draft of the Building Code was published, we took occasion to say that the composition of the commission was unfortunate, in that it was such that no weight of authority could accompany its proposals. Since it was published there has been expressed a dissent from its proposals on the part of various classes of experts, each class speaking from its own respective point of view, which amounts, in sum, to a unanimous condemnation of the code by those best qualified to judge it. We do not include as experts the speculative builders or the speculative owners, because they are the classes of men who constitute the chief opposition to thoughtful planning, honest construction, and decently habitable dwellings for the great majority of the people of New York. Yet it is among precisely this class of "business men," whom it is difficult not to describe as public malefactors, that the business of "reforming" the Building Code seems to have fallen.

The objections to the work of the reformer and codifiers have been most fully formulated by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The protest of the committee is a document which ought to carry weight with the Municipal Assembly, and which will certainly carry weight with all the experts. Our habitual readers know that our own quarrel with the recommendations of this committee has been that they are not radical enough. We are not aware of any reason why the standard of construction should not be as high in New York, and the insistence upon the primary conditions of wholesome and decent living as strict, as they respectively are in Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna. In fact, "individualism," as against civic supervision, is as rampant here as it is in the British Islands, and, in such matters as this, with equally lamentable results. The gradual cheapening of fireproof construction has been brought to such a pass that there would be little real hardship on owners and builders in requiring that all "associated dwellings," whether hotels, apartment houses, or tenement houses, should contain nothing combustible except the floors, if even the floors, the doors, and the windows. The increased duration of the investment, the economy of repairs, and the lowering of the rate of insurance would come very near to making such a requirement economical without justifying any advance in rentals. But the builders of tenement houses do not take long views. They take very short views. They build on a traditional plan, of the cheapest and flimsiest materials, that will pass muster, and in order to market their product at the earliest possible moment. And their influence seems to have dominated the Building Code Commission.

This is exactly the sort of influence which an association of reformers acting in the public interest ought to oppose, and might well take radical ground in opposing. But the very fact that the Charities Organization Society takes such cautious and moderate action ought to be accepted as a guarantee that what the society demands in the way of protection to tenants is the very minimum of what ought to be required. We do not mean to follow the report of the committee through its detail. It is very detailed, very minute, and a detailed review of it would merely bore inexperts, while experts will study it for themselves and draw their own conclusions. We believe that those conclusions will be upon the side of the protest. But there is one general consideration, which everybody can understand, and which the committee carries into detail. That is the enormous discretionary power lodged by the code as submitted with the Superintendent of Buildings. It is a power to grant dispensations, the same power which three centuries ago was construed as a power to sell indulgences. As such it would be interpreted and applied by a corrupt Superintendent or a Superintendent accessible to "pull." And indeed it is a power which a circumspect lawgiver would hesitate to intrust to an archangel. The committee seems to have shown abundant and superabundant reason why the Building Code should not be enacted in its present shape, or in anything like its present shape.

IS FRENCH RECIPROCITY MENACED?

According to a correspondent in Washington of The Iron Age evidence is accumulating at the capital that an attempt is to be made to prevent the ratification, in the coming session of the Senate, of the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated by the United States and France.

Under the terms of this convention it is understood that the United States will obtain reductions of duties of from 10 to 25 per cent., and the United States will reciprocally grant similar reductions of customs charges on French productions. The negotiators for the United States were governed in drafting the treaty by the limitations of the Dingley law and by the experience of former Commissioners in entering into similar agreements regarded to be for the mutual advantage of the contracting nations.

It would be a marvel of diplomatic excellence, wisdom, and international statesmanship that should escape criticism and opposition in the Senate. More important propositions than the Franco-American reciprocity treaty have been opposed there and have been defeated. But it does not occur to us that any treaty of this kind has ever been rejected on the grounds upon which the correspondent of The Iron Age bases his suggestion that this treaty is in danger.

The report is that Switzerland already has given notice to the Department of State that under the treaty of 1850, and their interpretation of the "favored nation" clause, Switzerland will expect to enjoy the lowest rates on Swiss products that are granted to like French products. This contention, it seems, is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon learning that Switzerland intended to take advantage of lower rates on their imports into the United States, but not to make to us the reciprocal concessions granted by France, we are informed that the State Department at once gave consideration to a proposition to have the Swiss treaty of 1850 denounced. But the promptest possible denunciation of the treaty, if the new French convention is to be agreed to, will give Switzerland this one-sided advantage for six months.

The only menace that we can discover, according to the information upon which this is predicated, is to come from the opposition of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and perhaps other nations, which is threatened. The contention of these nations is reported to be that the "favored nation" clauses in our treaties with those nations prohibit us from making a reciprocity treaty in the advantages of which they may not participate. Bearing in mind the formal abandonment of that contention by Great Britain and Germany in the matter of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty of 1875, it seems to be incredible that a similar contention should be set up in opposition to ratification of the French treaty of reciprocity.

The mere fact that several nations in competition with France in our markets may be opposed to the ratification of the treaty cannot be regarded as indicating a probability of its rejection. Unless those nations have arguments of a very convincing character to offer to the Senate, through convinced Senators, their opposition is calculated to strengthen rather than impair the vote for ratification.

Two or three millions of people in and near this town will eat their breakfasts with better appetite on Sept. 29 for knowing that Admiral DEWEY is not to be obliged to consume that Claremont breakfast and two precious hours of daylight to gratify 500 selfishly thoughtless committeemen and to deprive "a whole cityful" of a chance to see a great procession. No arrangements made for the celebration have given such prodigious, universal satisfaction as this one disarrangement.

The revolt of SHEEHAN is undoubtedly disturbing to MR. CROKER. He disclaims having done anything to suppress it, but it remains true that a fight waged openly against him personally, with the bitterest attacks upon his political and even his private character, cannot have left him indifferent, and defeat for the regulars by never so small a margin must be humiliating for him. But he is quite safe in assuming that his power will not be seriously shaken under the lead of a man like SHEEHAN. When MR. CROKER falls, as sooner or later he will, it will be by a movement under the lead of one who represents the conscience, the intelligence, the decency and civic pride of the Democrats of the city. He has little really to fear from one who, in all that self-respecting men care for, is no better than himself.

The report that Capt. DREYFUS and his family are about to come to this country is not confirmed It is extremely improbable that there is any foundation for it. The statement of DREYFUS in the Aurore yesterday is not consistent with an intention to leave France permanently or to resort to a distant land. He will undoubtedly make every effort to clear his name from the odium of the verdict rendered by the court-martial, and if his health and strength can be restored, we believe that he will succeed. It is true that in the report of the Secretary of War the "incident" is declared "closed," but it cannot be so regarded by the victim of what the pardon proclaims to be an awful injustice. If there is any excuse for pardoning DREYFUS at all, then he is an innocent and deeply wronged man, and it is an insult to France to suppose that his wrong cannot be righted.

Transvaal and the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does the President of the United States hesitate to offer intervention in the controversy between Great Britain and the South African Republic, now on the eve of hostilities? He has stated that he cannot interfere as long as the interests of the United States are not involved.

In this matter, as in our conflict with Spain, the question of humanity is to be considered, and the spirit of humanity is opposed to a useless, arbitrary, criminal war. Honor is not at stake, and the Zeitgeist, if acting on the principle of the "survival of the fittest" and the outrageous dogma that "might makes right" is a mockery of our boasted civilization, a "testimonium paupertatis" for our vaunted intellectual development. In what respect were the interests of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy involved, when the Ambassadors of those countries presented their joint note in Washington last year? As I stated in my letter of Sept. 8, it is time for President McKinley to voice the sentiment of the American people in the controversy, now in an acute state. We feel sympathy with Great Britain in her work of civilization; we likewise sympathize with the sturdy, simple, God-fearing little republic in far-off Africa. They should not engage in an uncalled-for, preventable war, and our President, in the name of humanity, should offer intervention to preserve peace. HENRY G. KOST.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Summed Up.

An Atchison man who lately returned from a fair in a neighboring town, said: "Nothing there and they charged for that."—Atchison Globe.

Baffled.

Mrs. Bright—I think those new lorgnettes look particularly well.

Mr. Bright—Perhaps; but only people who don't look particularly well require them.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Might Be Worse.

"I'm happy every time I hear that piano going next door."

"Do you like that girl's horrid playing?"

"No, but I always think how we would suffer if it was a melodeon."—Detroit Free Press.

Sure of It.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Why, the greatest liar that ever lived was a woman!

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—It was nothing of the kind; it was a man.

"I say it was a woman, and her name was Anna Nias."—Yorkers Statesman.

The Working Basis.

First Lawyer—You are a cheat and a swindler.

Second Lawyer—You are a liar and a blackguard.

The Court (softly)—Come, gentlemen, let's get down to the disputed points of the case.—Philadelphia North American.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Lion roars, who on his sea-girt isle
Purrs ever gently at the Northern Bear
Or Transatlantic Eagle when they dare
To beard him in his den. What stirs his bile
And wakes his sleeping courage for the while?
Is it a rabbit or a reckless hare?
Such are his favorite foemen everywhere,
Witness the Irrawaddy and the Nile.

Bold Dutchmen, in whose veins the blood still flows
Of William, and whose daring calls to mind
The ancestral fame of your degenerate foes—
Long may you wave the standard of mankind,
And never be your Fatherland controlled
By bullies maddened with the thirst for gold!

ERNEST H. CROSBY.
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

TRUST CONFERENCE ENDS

Resolutions on Legislation Adopted at St. Louis.

RECOMMEND UNIFORM LAWS

Urge that All Corporations Be Compelled to Submit Reports—Eight States Only Represented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The conference of Governors and Attorneys General to discuss the trust question was late in assembling to-day. The members of the Committee on Resolutions toiled until after midnight trying to bring together the widely divergent views presented. When they finally came to a conclusion the matter was left in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Gov. Benton McMillin, Chairman, and Attorneys General Smith and Campbell to put into proper shape. At the time set for a resumption of the session of the conference the sub-committee was still at work formulating the resolutions, which were presented in the shape of recommendations.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, when Chairman Sayers called the conference to order, there was a very slim attendance of both delegates and visitors. He announced that the Committee on Resolutions would be ready to report at 11 o'clock, and the conference took a recess until that time.

At 11 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions asked for further time and the conference took a recess for another hour. On reassembling, Mr. McMillin presented the resolutions as adopted by the Committee on Resolutions. They are as follows:

The Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred several resolutions and papers, in lieu of all of them, submits the following, with the recommendation that it be adopted by this conference:

That we believe that the best present available remedies lie along the following lines:

First—The enactment and enforcement both by the several States and the Nation of legislation that shall adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraint of trade in any line of industrial activity, with provisions for adequate punishment both of the individual or the corporation that shall be found guilty thereof; punishment to the corporation to extent of its dissolution.

Second—The enactment by each of the States of the Union of legislation for the adequate and proper control and regulation of corporations chartered by that State, and we recommend as efficacious a system of reports to and examination by State authority of the corporations organized under its laws, to the end that they be brought to a fair understanding of the laws under which they are created.

Third—The enactment by each State of laws that will prevent the entrance of any foreign-created corporation into its limits for any other purpose than inter-State commerce, except on terms that will put the foreign-created corporation on a basis of equality with the domestic-created corporation of the State entered, and subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations of the State that it enters which are applicable to the domestic corporations of that State, and to this end we recommend legislation that would make it mandatory upon corporations seeking to engage in business outside the State of their creation that they procure licenses from the foreign State as a condition precedent to their entry into such State, such license to be granted on such terms and subject to such restrictions as will place the corporation subject to the same control, inspection, supervision, and regulation as the domestic corporation of that State, and subject to revocation if the conditions thereof are violated.

Fourth—The enactment of State legislation declaring that a corporation created in one State to do business exclusively in other States than the one wherein it was created shall be prohibited from admission into any State. This proposition is supported by decisions of the Supreme Courts of several States, but we believe it should become a legislative enactment, uniform throughout the States.

Fifth—That no corporation should be formed in whole or in part by another corporation.

Sixth—That no corporation shall own or hold any stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, and that no officer or Director of a corporation shall be the officer or Director or the owner of stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, the object or result of which is to create a trust or monopoly.

Seventh—Recognizing that trusts are usually composed of corporations, and that corporations are but creatures of the law, and can only exist in the place of their creation and cannot migrate to another sovereignty without the consent of that sovereignty, and that consent may be withheld when desired, we recommend as the sense of this conference that each State pass laws providing that no corporation which is a member of any pool or trust in that State or elsewhere can do business in that State.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that all the capital stock of private corporations should be fully paid either, first, in lawful money, or, second, in property of the actual cash value of the amount of the capital stock; and that in all private corporations with a capital stock issued in excess of the amount actually paid up as above provided the shareholders shall be liable to the extent of twice the face value of the stock held by each.

Gov. McMillin, presenting the resolutions, said: "This is no assemblage to war on corporations or capital in any form. The object of these resolutions is not to crush corporations or destroy capital, but to regulate them. That is the whole object of this conference, and when that is obtained its whole duty will have been done."

Attorney General Davis of Arkansas made a few remarks in favor of the resolutions, in the course of which he deplored the fact that anything had come up during the conference to mar the harmony of its proceedings.

Chairman Sayers then put the question, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the representatives of the States remaining. Govs. Shaw of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado and Attorney General Taylor of Indiana, having gone home last evening, left only eight States represented.

The conference then adjourned sine die.

NEW FAIR WILL DECISION.

Mrs. Craven's Petition Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The first of the many petitions filed by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven in her renewed attack upon the estate of James G. Fair was denied by Superior Judge Troutt to-day.

It was the petition whereby the alleged contract wife of Senator Fair sought to set aside the decree of partial distribution to the children, made in open court on April 13, 1897. The decree in question disposed of the real estate, which was taken out of the probated will by Judge Slack's decision and is now under deliberation in the Supreme Court.

In deciding against Mrs. Craven's claim, Judge Troutt said it was unnecessary to file a written opinion, Mrs. Craven's petition being barred by the statute of limitations.

MR. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

The Children to Share the Property Equally, Report Says.

Persons who believe that they have inside information regarding the provisions of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will say that an equal share of the estate is left to each of the five children—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Gladys Vanderbilt. The management of the property, it is said, is vested in Trustees for a limited period, and William K. Vanderbilt is fully empowered to represent his dead brother's interests in all railroad matters. Alfred Vanderbilt has sailed from Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco.

OPENING FOR ENLISTED MEN.

New Order That Makes Them Eligible to Second Lieutenantcies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Department issued a general order to-day in regard to the examination of officers of the volunteer army, an important provision of which is that vacancies of Second Lieutenants are to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the regiments in which they occur. The order, which has been communicated to the commanding officers of all the volunteer regiments, says:

Whenever an officer has been given a fair trial and fails to demonstrate his fitness to perform the duties of his rank he will be brought before a board of officers to be appointed by the General commanding a separate army or the military department in which his regiment may be serving, on the recommendation of the Colonel of the regiment. The board will examine into and report upon the qualifications of the officer to discharge the duties of his office, and its report will be forwarded with the recommendation of the commanding General, for the action of the President.

Promotions in the volunteer regiments will be made within each regiment and by seniority. All vacancies of Second Lieutenants will be filled from the enlisted men of the regiment, on the recommendation of the commanding officer. It is suggested that you organize a class of noncommissioned officers in your regiment in which those eligible may receive the instruction that will fit them to perform the duties of commissioned officers.

CUBAN BONDS NOT OUR AFFAIR.

Assistant Secretary Adee Says the Incident Was Closed in Paris—Gen. Carlos Garcia's Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Assistant Secretary of State Adee said to-day with regard to the attitude of the Spanish Cabinet on the Cuban bond question that the matter had been settled in Paris by the American Commissioners, and that there could be no further controversy. It was, he said, a closed incident.

Gen. Carlos Garcia declared to-day that nothing had happened since the war which would produce so much commotion in Cuba. "The United States," he said, "has made it clear that it will not assume the debt, and Cuba will never pay a dollar of those bonds. The bondholders, who are principally Frenchmen will have to look to Spain.

"At the time the Peace Commission was in session, the papers printed stories about my serious dealings concerning the Cuban bonds in Spain and France. It looks now as if there was some sort of understanding among the bondholders that Cuba could be made to pay the bonds.

"If the bondholders look to Cuba for payment, they will hold the United States as security, because the United States is now expending the revenues of the island in maintaining its military authority."

MACEO EXHUMATION TROUBLES.

Cuban Paper Insinuates that Young Gomez Was Killed by Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Commenting upon the absence of the Secretaries of Government and Justice, Señors Capote and Lanuza, from the recent ceremonies connected with the exhumation at Bejucal of the remains of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, La Lucha says:

"They did not even send representatives, thus affording another illustration of the law that 'whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.'"

El Diario De La Marina says that the doctors who examined the remains of Francisco Gomez assert that he did not die from a bullet wound, but from wounds inflicted by a machete. The paper adds:

"It is a rather curious thing that those machete wounds were not mentioned at the time."

La Discusion remarks that the inference drawn by El Diario is a calumnious way of suggesting that the revolutionists killed young Gomez, and it tells El Diario that if the latter continues to follow "a breakneck course of slander and mischief-making, it will soon find itself in an abyss."

Striking Cartmen Make Threats.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Senor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, and Mayor Lacoste have done all in their power to settle the cartmen's strike, and it was reported at a late hour this evening that they had succeeded. This, however, is erroneous.

The strikers say that a definite answer will be given at noon to-morrow, and that if the Mayor does not decide to take action in compliance with their request they will take steps that will astonish him. Senor Lacoste is very much annoyed at the present status of affairs.

GEN. OTIS HARDLY A CATHOLIC.

His Name May Have Been Confused with That of Col. E. A. Otis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. M. C. says: "It is perhaps not generally known that Otis himself is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. At least, I find in a book called 'Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared,' written by the Rev. Alfred Young of the Paulist Fathers, and published several years ago, a list of 'American converts from Protestantism,' in which appears the name of 'Col. E. S. Otis, United States Army.'"

I think there is a mistake here, and that either W. M. C. or Father Young has confused the names of Col. E. S. Otis, (now General,) and of the gallant officer, the late Col. E. A. Otis. I was personally acquainted with Col. Elmer A. Otis. He was a convert to the Catholic Church, and he was a fellow officer with Gen. Otis when both were Colonels. They were not relatives.

I feel certain that W. M. C. has misread a single letter, and I hazard making a correction without waiting to see the book mentioned, because, even if the book should give E. S., the probability would be for me that the book was mistaken. I think I am here as plausible as W. M. C.'s "at least," and that the burden of proof is shifted to the other side. Gen. Otis is hardly a Catholic. E.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

THE CHURCH DESECRATIONS.

A New Yorker Writes to the Secretary of War Urging Restoration.

Neal H. Ewing of this city has written a letter to the Secretary of War, protesting against the desecration of churches in the Philippines by United States troops, and urging the restoration of the articles said to have been taken from them, and the summary punishment of the offenders. In the course of the letter he says:

"The conduct of the Manilan war presents an aspect of astounding barbarity, in that individual members of the army have profaned Christian temples and stolen and bartered away the sacrificial vestments and sacred vessels. This is a matter that immediately concerns every Catholic of our own America. Is this to be a war on millions of American citizens, an assault and outrage on our tenderest feelings?

"These are our petitions: First, that the desecration and pillaging be instantly stopped. Second, that the offenders be swiftly punished. Third that stolen articles of religion be diligently restored."

Mail Lost on the Morgan City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that the six or eight days' mail sent by the transport Morgan City was lost in the wreck of the vessel.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that the War Department will be able to trace out all the official mail that was sent to the Philippines on the steamer, but there may be some difficulty in finding out what was sent in the way of private letters to soldiers in the Philippines.

Wounded in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the War Department states that Second Lieut. Harry S. Howland, Twenty-third Infantry, was severely wounded in the arm near El Pardo, Island of Cebu, Aug. 23. Private Charles Fisher, Company M, of the same regiment, received a severe wound in the forearm on Aug. 25.

Recruits for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The total enlistments for the twelve volunteer regiments last called out to date is 8,352 men, of whom 440 were secured yesterday. The enrollment for the colored regiments is 222 men for the Forty-eighth and 106 men for the Forty-ninth Infantry.

Government Charters Steamers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers City of Rio Janeiro and City of Peking have been chartered by the Government, and the dates of departures of these two steamers between San Francisco and the Orient have been canceled until further notice.

PUERTO RICAN ELECTIONS.

Gen. Davis Prescribes Methods for Those in the Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Department has received copies of the general order issued by Gov. Gen. Davis of Puerto Rico, prescribing the manner in which municipal elections shall be held. The Australian ballot will be used, and the qualifications of a voter are that he must be a bona fide resident of the municipality, twenty-one years old, a taxpayer or else able to read or write, and a resident of the island for two years.

The order referred in particular to the election at Adjuntas, but the regulations probably will be of general application. The first election at Adjuntas was declared void by the Governor General.

New Cadets at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The following have passed examinations and been admitted as naval cadets: Ralston S. Holmes, New York; William P. Reid, Arizona; Harold R. Stark, Pennsylvania; O. T. Waring, New Jersey; R. S. Thompson, District of Columbia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Princeton has sailed for Pagoda, the anchorage at Amoy, with United States Minister Conger aboard.

The Machias has sailed from Port Royal, S. C., for Washington.

The Badger, with the naval militia aboard, has arrived at San Diego, Cal.

The North Atlantic Squadron is to be reinforced by the cruiser New Orleans, which is now on her way to Santo Domingo. Her place in the West Indies will be taken by the Nashville.

The Kearsarge Goes to Boston.

The new battleship Kearsarge left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 8:30 A. M. yesterday for Boston. She passed out of Quarantine at 12:35. To-day her engines will be pushed harder, and to-morrow they will be put at the top notch. The Kearsarge will make several preliminary runs before her trial trip for the Government.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Collector Treat Says Trunk Lines Have Violated Law and Owe the Government Large Sums.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat has decided that a large sum of money is due the United States Government in back war taxes from all but one of the trunk lines leading out of New York City. He decides, in effect, that all the railroad companies have violated the war revenue act by not placing a ten-cent revenue stamp on all bills of lading in Canadian and foreign shipments.

By the failure of the New York trunk lines to affix these stamps on such bills of lading, it is probable that the railroads have withheld from the United States Treasury nearly $50,000 in war taxes. Collector Treat says the amount cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, for the reason that the bills of lading must be looked over in a regular accounting before any knowledge as to their numbers can be procured. The law bearing upon the subject is as follows:

> Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 1 cent.

A penalty of $50 for each violation of the law is provided, but pending investigation and adjustment this fine will not be enforced. Two months ago Collector Treat was informed that the railroads were ignoring this war tax; that instead of affixing the ten-cent stamp they were using only a one-cent stamp on foreign bills of lading. He at once ordered an investigation, and the Revenue Collectors made inquiry of the railroads. When Collector Treat was certain that the railroads had ignored the law he notified the department at Washington, and was instructed to take the matter up with the railroad companies. He notified the trunk lines that they must make an accounting, and pay the back taxes. The railroad companies claimed that the law was unconstitutional, and made known their intentions of refusing to pay the back taxes until the question should be settled definitely.

Collector Treat said yesterday concerning the differences of the department with the railways:

"There is undoubtedly a large sum due the Government. The attorneys for the railroads do not deny that they advised that the ten-cent stamp be not affixed on the ground of the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, which requires 'that stamps be placed upon bills of lading for goods transported from one State to another port or place out of the State.' The attorneys have requested the privilege of submitting an argument before the Internal Revenue Commission protesting against such an assessment. Meanwhile they have agreed to pay the ten-cent stamp tax on every export bill of lading until a decision can be reached."

It is thought that an amicable adjustment will be reached between the Government and the trunk lines.

PITTSBURG AND GULF SALE.

Victory of Stillwell and His Friends Means Const to Const Connections.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Telegrams from Mr. Stillwell and other members of the Philadelphia committee announce that a majority of the Pittsburg and Gulf bonds have been deposited, insuring the carrying out of their organization plan. The Guardian Trust Company also received word that the Philadelphia plan would be declared operative, and preliminary steps taken to put it into effect.

"First in order is understood to be the calling in of the April coupons and the payment of the defaulted interest. Cash for this purpose has been provided by the committee. For the bonds, which have been deposited in pursuance of the Philadelphia plan, receipts have been issued to be exchanged later for certificates which will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These in turn will be exchanged, after the plan has been carried through, for the new securities.

"It will probably take three or four months to transfer the property to the new management, as the affairs of the receivership must be cleaned up and the usual court formalities taken to bring about a judicial sale of the roads to the Reorganization Committee.

"The upset price will be that which is provided for by the Philadelphia committee and ratified by a majority of the bondholders.

"The victory of the Stillwell interests is said to presage extensions, alliances, and traffic agreements of far-reaching importance. The details of the plan which has been agreed on have been closely guarded, but there is believed to be ample ground for the prediction that it will give the Pittsburg and Gulf Road Atlantic and Pacific Coast connections as well as entrance into Chicago."

RAILROAD PROPERTY AT AUCTION

The Supreme Court has ordered the sale by public auction next week, under foreclosure proceedings, of the property of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company. This is the result of an action brought by Jonathan K. Capen, as trustee for $100,000 of promissory notes.

There is a first mortgage of $1,200,000 on the company's property, but the $100,000 worth of promissory notes take precedence. The upset price is $150,000. The property involved runs from a point west of Second Avenue, Brooklyn to a point several hundred feet east of Eighth Avenue, and takes in what is known as the railroad cut. It also includes the rights and privileges of the company to build a railroad from its terminal to the boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties. According to the last State Railroad Commission report there was a deficit of $76,000 for the year ended June 8, 1898, and a total deficit of $682,000.

NEW COLUMBUS-CHICAGO LINE.

Purchase of the St. Mary's Division of Detroit and Lima Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The purchase of the St. Mary's Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern Road by Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Strang means a new line from Columbus to Chicago.

Mr. Haskell, when approached on the subject to-day, refused to confirm or deny the statement, but it is known by railroad men that such a deal is in progress.

The new road will come in direct competition with the Pennsylvania. The line will tap the very best territory in Ohio and make excellent connections. It is eventually to run into Toledo and make connection with the proposed Detroit and Shore Line, owned by Haskell and Strang.

The Lima Northern by this deal has rid itself of a number of obligations, and a complete reorganization of the road is assured in the near future.

Senator Kean's Trolley Road Starts.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 21.—The new trolley road of United States Senator Kean began operation this morning in this city. The line is now two and a half miles long and runs between Broad Street and the Staten Island Ferry at Elizabethport. The first car to run over the road was decorated and carried Senator Kean, his brother, Julius Kean; Alderman Patterson, Superintendent Smith of the North Jersey Traction Company, Supervising Constructor Turner, and a party of invited guests.

R. E. Hamill Made a Railroad Attorney.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—Robert E. Hamill of the law firm of Palmer, Shutt, Hamill & Lester, of this city, of which former United States Senator Palmer is a member, has been appointed general attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, with headquarters in Cincinnati. The appointment is to take effect Oct. 1.

DREYFUS ENJOYS FREEDOM

Is at Carpentras at the Home of His Brother-in-Law.

SPEAKS LITTLE OF THE PAST

Looks Forward to a Quiet Life with His Children—His Physical Weakness Causes Solicitude.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied it to Carpentras, where the Captain now is, describes Dreyfus as "thoughtful, prematurely aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's, and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier." When told of the great wave of British sympathy in his behalf, Dreyfus wrung the correspondent's hand and showed the deepest emotion.

His health, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time.

"It is against the doctor's orders," said M. Mathieu Dreyfus

"Ah," said the former Captain of artillery, "let me have a holiday to-day. I will be sedate and obedient again to-morrow. I am like a boy just now, and feel that I could run and jump about the green fields for very joy. Just think. I shall now be able to laugh and play with my children in the beautiful country."

After the meal, despite his brother's half-laughing protest, he smoked several cigars "to celebrate the holiday."

The sad note amid the rejoicings was the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner.

"I am grieved beyond words," said Dreyfus, "to think that I shall never be able to thank that noble heart."

One of his first acts on obtaining his freedom was to have a wreath sent to be placed on the coffin of his champion and friend.

At present he speaks little of past events. He says: "I have forgiven, but I cannot forget." He intends to devote himself to bringing his innocence. When that has been accomplished he will ask only to be allowed to spend the remainder of his days with his loved ones, far from the busy world.

The correspondent says: "His delight at everything on the journey was that of a man returning from the dead to the world he loved. The affection and solicitude of his brother was touching to see. His physical weakness causes the deepest apprehension to his friends. The journey was in the main uneventful, except for a few expressions of disappointment on the part of people who endeavored to get a glimpse of him."

CARPENTRAS, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Capt. Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valabregue, his brother-in-law.

Although the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus at the home of M. Valabregue, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for a quarter of a century, was soon known, no demonstration occurred.

Mme. Dreyfus is expected here to-night.

While Dreyfus's health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is thought the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

Carpentras is situated sixteen miles northeast of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and has four gates. Outside the walls is a broad esplanade planted with trees. In 1313 Pope Clement V. fixed his residence there, and made it the seat of the Pontifical See. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI., fifty years after that event.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice: a museum, the Porte d'Orange, the Palace of Justice, a Roman triumphal arch, the hospital, erected in 1751; the theatre, prisons, and a library containing 25,000 volumes, 6,000 medals, and various antiquities. The aqueduct, a massive structure which crosses the Valley of the Auzon by forty-eight arches, was finished in 1734. The population is about 10,000.

SAYS THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Gen. de Galliffet Asserts Were It Necessary He Would Command the Army to Forget the Past.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Journal Officiel today publishes the decree granting a pardon to Capt. Dreyfus. In a report preceding the decree, the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, points out that Dreyfus has already undergone five years' deportation, but that, as the law does not assimilate his deportation with five years' solitary confinement, the prisoner would have to undergo ten years' detention

The Minister also calls attention to the fact that the health of the prisoner is seriously compromised, and that he would not be able, without great danger, to undergo prolonged detention.

The report of the War Minister concludes thus: "The Government will not have met the wishes of the country, which desires pacification, if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the painful conflict. It belongs to you M. le President, by an act of lofty humanity, to give the first pledge of the work of appeasement, which opinion demands and the good of the republic commands."

Gen. de Galliffet has also addressed the following order to the corps commanders:

"The incident is closed. The military Judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring afterthought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the President of the republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you and, if it were necessary, I should command you to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades I proclaim vivte l'armée, which belongs to no party but to France alone.

"GALLIFFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French Army.

Guerin Again at the Fort.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semitic League, who surrendered to the police yesterday morning, was taken this morning to Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the league. The premises were searched by the police, M. Guerin looking on. A few Guerinites gathered and cheered their leader.

Martial Law in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Sept 21.—In consequence of the anti-Semite disturbance here yesterday the Governor has established military patrols, practically amounting to the proclamation of martial law.

OFFERS DREYFUS A HOME.

Charles F. Jones Suggests Rest in Louisville, Ky.

Charles F Jones of this city sent a cablegram, and also a letter, to Capt. Dreyfus Sept. 19, offering him a home in Louisville, Ky., where he can live and recuperate. Speaking of the offer, Mr. Jones said yesterday:

"It is supposed that Capt. Dreyfus, after years of separation from his family, will desire a quiet residence, where he can regain his health The City of Louisville is admirably adapted for that purpose. The property offered him is a large, well-built, three-story and basement family residence on Walnut Street, Louisville. If he cares to reside there, I will present him with the place."

FRENCHMEN AND DREYFUS.

A. A. Alling Says They Regard the Case as Closed.

Asa A. Alling of this city was among the passengers who returned from abroad yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Aurania. Mr. Alling said that he had spent several weeks in France and in England.

"My experience in France," said he, "was that the outside world were taking a deeper interest in the Dreyfus trial than were the French people. Other peoples are often spoken of as typical of philistinism and incapacity or refusal to see new light on a question affecting themselves; but my experience is that the average Frenchman in all ranks, from a waiter to a politician, is about as invulnerable to new lights or undesirable truths as the best of them. The mass of Frenchmen regard the Dreyfus affair as a sealed book, and resent any attempt to render it otherwise either as unnecessary, wearisome, or prejudicial to the public weal. Some glimmerings of the truth have dawned upon a small percentage, but the vast majority of Frenchmen, whatever may be the new phases of this affair, will hold to their present opinion with regard to Dreyfus's guilt.

"The Fort Chabrol incident was more to their taste. All Paris was immensely amused by that ridiculous episode. I went up there several times, and looked at the rue barrée, saw the black flag hanging from the window of the beleaguered domicile, and the regiment of soldiers and gendarmes on guard about the block. It gave the papers something to talk about and the people something to laugh about, and I see by to day's papers that the curtain has been finally rung down upon the farce.

"It hardly seems possible from the present condition of the exposition grounds—not to speak of other reasons more or less potent—that the Paris Exposition will be ready to open its doors on May 1, 1900. It would not be at all surprising to hear that it was adjourned, and I have noticed statements in the London papers to the effect that such adjournment would be advisable under the circumstances."

GEN. HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.

Expounds Venezuela's Claim Before Boundary Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Continuing his argument in behalf of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, to-day, ex-President Benjamin Harrison said the issue of diplomatic correspondence showed that Great Britain had never claimed more than the Dutch had. He held that the legal and political departments of the British Foreign Office did not seem to agree, the latter taking its inspiration from the surveyor, Sir Robert Schomburgk, while Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, went further and claimed the extended Schomburgk line.

Continuing, Mr. Harrison said he proposed to show that the Dutch rights of 1814 were much 'smaller than those of any line now suggested by Great Britain, and that those lines were now extinct through the disputed territory. Any extension, he asserted, of the original lines could only be claimed through prescription or adverse holding, and all the rest of the country belonged to Venezuela.

The commission adjourned until Monday.

POLITICIANS PAROLED IN PERU

Prisoners Are Liberated at Lima by President de Romana.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—By order of President de Romana, the political prisoners who arrived here yesterday from Cerro de Pasco have been liberated on parole.

The President's prudence, tact, and generosity increase his popularity. Last night the theatre was crowded with Italian and a few Peruvian families, and the President's appearance in his box was the signal for an ovation. It is thought that his conduct, coupled with the good sense of the people, will soon re-establish peace and order in Peru.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP LONDON.

Launched at Portsmouth Yesterday—Displacement, 15,000 Tons.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Sept. 21.—The British battleship London was launched successfully here to-day in the presence of large crowds of people. Her displacement is 15,000 tons. The main feature of her construction is the armor belt, which is carried the entire length of the ship, as advocated by Capt. Robley Evans, United States Navy, in articles against soft-ended battleships such as the Iowa.

The London was laid down at Portsmouth Dec 7, 1898. She is a first-class battleship. Her length is 400 feet, her beam is 75 feet, and her draught is 26 feet 9 inches. She has an indicated horse power of 15,000. Her cost is estimated at about $1,000,000. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 2-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight smaller rapid-fire guns. She is supplied with two torpedo tubes. Her complement will be 755 men.

FRENCH AND GERMANS ALLIES.

Fight Side by Side Against Natives in Africa.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Governor of Dahomey cables that the Franco-German Commission which is deciding the Togoland boundary is being resisted by the natives. The commission had to fight several engagements, defeating the natives and inflicting considerable loss upon them, while losing only one native trooper. The French and Germans operated with the greatest cordiality, under the command of the French Commissioner.

Dahomey is a French protectorate lying between the Lagos hinterland on the east and Togoland on the west. In July, 1897, an agreement was made with Germany as to the delimitation of the French and German spheres in Dahomey and Togoland. By the Niger convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission and signed at Paris June 15, 1898, the boundary line between the French territories and the Lagos hinterland was defined.

British Scientists Visit France.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, Sept. 21.—Prof. Michael Foster, President of the British Association, accompanied by the other officials and three hundred members, visited Boulogne to-day, reciprocating the recent visit to Dover, England, of the French Science Association. The visitors were entertained at breakfast by the officials of the French Science Association, and in the afternoon were given a banquet in the Town Hall by the Mayor and municipal officers.

The Czar and Czarina at Kiel.

KIEL, Sept. 21.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 A. M. to-day. As the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star entered the harbor, the men on board the German warships manned the decks. A large crowd of people witnessed the arrival of their Majesties.

New Cunard Liner Launched.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The new Cunard Line steamship Ivernia, for the Liverpool-Boston service, was launched in the Tyne this evening in the presence of 20,000 people. The steamer was christened by the Countess of Ravensworth.

An Ancient Church in Peru Burned.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—A fire this evening almost destroyed the famous and beautiful Church of San Francisco, founded by Pizarro in 1535.

The Dundee Lock-out Ended.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 21.—The lock-out in the local jute manufactories ended this evening.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS INCENSED.

Object to the Circulars Sent Out by the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Tribune to-day says the Chicago Bohemians are incensed over the circulars sent out by the Bohemian Brotherhood of America, arraigning their societies on the charge of encouraging suicide. Prominent Bohemians say that the "brothers" will find trouble awaiting them if they come to Chicago to attempt their alleged reform.

There is said to be considerable mystery surrounding the identity of the brotherhood. The theory of many Bohemians is that the circular represents an attempt on the part of religious bodies to drive non-churchgoing Bohemians back into the congregations they have deserted.

James Gordon Bennett's Barn Burned.

A large barn located on the property of James Gordon Bennett, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire last evening. The property is occupied by G. G. Howland. The total damage is placed at about $1,500. The origin of the fire, which started in the first floor, is unknown.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"The Whirligig" Opens Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

NONSENSE OF THE OLD SORT

Lillian Russell Appears in Vaudeville —Travesties of Current Plays— Gossip of the Stage.

The popular music hall or parody theatre of Messrs. Weber & Fields was opened for the new season with the customary rites last night. The interior of the house has been vastly improved in various ways since the Spring, and the decorations are handsome and in keeping with the generally cheerful character of the entertainments that there prevail. The opening bill was a travesty of a current farce called "The Girl from Martin's." Messrs. Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith (the Smiths being repeated, presumably, because they are not exactly of the same brand of Smiths) jotted down the words of these suitable trifles, while John Schomberg, as usual, composed the new music with which the night was filled after the cares of the day had imitated the Arabs of the poet.

It was much the same kind of a night as other first nights of these comic performers have been, with perhaps a trifle more boisterous expression to the enthusiasm of the audience because of the first appearance of Lillian Russell out of that comic opera of which she has been called Queen. But she was not quite the whole show, and the honors were shared by many others, including Joseph Weber, the prince of elocutionists and David Warfield, the king of geezers. The audience was of the customary size and quality. Every seat and box had been bought at a premium, and many well-known men were there.

Early in the evening the fun was a trifle slow. Once when Mr. Weber, referring to some "business" of the choristers, asked Mr. Fields: "What are they laughing at?" and got the reply: "It is better you don't know," the audience felt as bewildered as Mr. Weber was supposed to feel. Neither Weber nor Fields has much to do that is worth doing, or even a considerable wheeze.

But Miss Russell, as resplendent in face and dress as ever, and much livelier in action than she has often been, is well-placed as a Queen (always a Queen) of Bohemia, who fascinates Mr. Cohenski, who has made a vast fortune in the syndicate that introduced raisins in Matzos. Of course, this latter rôle falls to Warfield, and it gives him the best chance he has had since he joined this troupe.

Peter Dailey scores, too, in his customary manner, and Ross has a taking naval song and a bit of a travesty of "Miss Hobbs," with Irene Perry in the Annie Russell rôle. Kelly is briefly amusing as an Italian bear trainer, with a brogue, and the comic pantomime of George All as the bear is not overdone.

In the burlesque of "The Girl from Maxim's" Kelly as the idiotic young Duke with varnished hair, Warfield Dr. Fromage, (with a French accent,) Weber and Fields the ferocious duelists, and Lillian Russell the girl who is shut up in a folding bed and afterward "let down easily" by Mr. Dailey as the General, because "she is a lady."

People who hope to complain that the French farce at the Criterion has been too savagely expurgated may find comfort in the travesty of it, which is as pagan and reckless as possible. In the second scene, when "the girl" goes to a society function, she is shocked herself by the manners of the ladies.

Neither of Miss Russell's two songs, "The Queen of Bohemia" or "The Brunette Soubrette," is remarkable, but her treatment of them makes them tell. She will be a very great "card" for the house.

Dailey's new "coon" song, with the chorus in costume, "Say You Love Me, Sue," is scarcely as good as either "Lou"; or "Dinah," but it was repeated half a dozen times. The Nichol sisters and little Miss Bonehill. (Hilbon on the bill,) and a dozen others do the work required of them acceptably.

TO ABANDON "THE GADFLY."

Stuart Robson Will Produce a Play by Augustus Thomas.

The overwhelming protest of Stuart Robson's friends and admirers has prompted him to abandon his efforts to make a successful production of his present attraction, "The Gadfly," and to-morrow night Mr. Robson will terminate the engagement at Wallack's Theatre which was originally scheduled for three weeks. He will rest for a fortnight, and then begin rehearsals for a new play by Augustus Thomas, which will be presented in the cities in which Mr. Robson and the company intended appearing with "The Gadfly."

This change at Wallack's will be taken advantage of by William H. Crane, who will present his new play by Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, entitled "Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of New Amsterdam," a week earlier than anticipated, making his first performance Oct. 2. Manager Charles Burnham has decided to close the house for one week.

FRANCIS WILSON'S NEW SCHEME.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" to be Made a Conventional Comic Opera.

After a conference yesterday between Manager Ariel Barney and Francis Wilson it was decided to thoroughly revise the opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," as far as the book is concerned, and make the production a comic opera in every sense. For this purpose J. Cheever Goodwin has been engaged.

Victor Herbert will also make some changes in the score by withdrawing some of the numbers and writing others for the new lines which will be introduced from time to time. Next week the management will give a matinée on Wednesday instead of Saturday.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

Castle Square Company's Notable Sale of Subscription Seats.

The sale of subscription seats for the Castle Square Opera Company's third season of opera in English began at the box office of the theatre yesterday. The volume of subscriptions greatly exceeds that of previous seasons and indications point to a record-breaking year in the history of the company.

The theatre lobby was opened to the public at an early hour yesterday morning, and at 9 o'clock the line in Eighth Avenue outside the lobby extended to Forty-first Street. In Forty-second Street there was also a line which reached well toward Broadway. The greatly augmented company and the extensive repertoire are undoubtedly responsible for the success attendant on the sale.

MANAGER ARONSON'S SUCCESS.

Secures Many Attractions for Bijou and New York Theatres.

Manager Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou Theatre, after an absence from this country of several months, returned yesterday on the North German liner Saale. During Mr. Aronson's stay abroad he secured a number of novelties for this and next season in the musical and dramatic line. The most important attraction he acquired was an operetta by Johann Strauss, entitled "Wiener Blut," which will be produced for the first time in Vienna next month. He has also secured the American rights for Carl Goldmark's opera comique, "Cricket on the Hearth," and two operettas by Carl M. Ziehrer. One of these operettas is called "Der Landstreicher." It is now bring presented at the Englischer Garten, Vienna. Mr. Aronson's other musical attractions are "Der Schöner Rigo" and a work of Johann Strauss, Jr., entitled "Die Matze und Maus," an opera which was performed last season at the Theatre an der Wien.

Mr. Aronson has pending negotations for the appearance in this country of Herr Siegfried Wagner to conduct forty concerts in New York and the principal cities of the United States next Spring providing the orchestral part of the enterprise can be satisfactorily arranged.

For the Messrs. Sire Brothers, proprietors of the Bijou Theatre and lessees of the New York Theatre, he has secured, in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, the option of thirty-eight new specialty acts. When in Berlin Mr. Aronson also arranged with Joseph Weinberg to produce the opera "The Rainmakers of Syria" in the principal cities of Germany and Austria. The opera will remain intact with the exception of a change for the finale of the first act.

Mr. Aronson contemplates returning to Berlin and Vienna in the Spring for the purpose of establishing in those cities roof gardens similar to those in vogue in this city.

GERMAN ACTORS ARRIVE.

New Members of the Irving Place Theatre Company.

On the steamship Saale, which arrived from Bremen yesterday afternoon, were the new members of the Irving Place Theatre Stock Company, and many of the old members returning from their Summer vacations. Among the old players were Julius Strobl, Edmund Hanno, Miss Anna Braga, and Miss Ada Merito. Prominent among the new additions to the company are August Meyer-Eygen, formerly of the Landestheatre, Graz; Rudolph Klein-Rhoden, from the Royal Theatre, Munich; Gustav Olmar, from the Schiller Theatre, Berlin; Paul Faber, from the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden; George Baselt, from the Residence Theatre, Berlin; Karl Bender, from the Stadt Theatre, Bremen; Miss Jaroslava Roberts, from the Stadt Theatre, Cologne; Miss Martha Schiffel, from the Stadt Theatre, Breslau, and Miss Anna Leonardi, from the Royal Theatre, Strasbourg. Miss Frida Brandt and Miss Meta Buenger will also appear in prominent parts during the season.

The company went from the steamer directly to the Irving Place Theatre, where an informal reception was held. Rehearsals will begin immediately, and the season will be opened Saturday, Sept. 30. The theatre has been attractively redecorated, reds being the prevailing tone.

OFFERS FOR MR. ENGLANDER.

Asked to Write Operas, He May Return to London.

Ludwig Englander, the composer, who recently returned from Europe, hopes to make arrangements whereby he may be enabled to return to London next week. He has been asked to write a new opera for the London Gaiety Theatre by George Edwardes, the manager of the house, and he is also considering an offer to write the music for a new opera to be produced in Paris some time during the French Exposition.

Before accepting these offers Mr. Englander will have to arrange with George Lederer, with whom he is under contract, to write the music for his new piece, which will follow the forthcoming new production of "The Man in the Moon, Jr."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Planning and preparing for the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races tell the story of yesterday in the social world of New York and its suburbs. Matters at Newport were also very quiet, and even Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant were let alone for once since the arrival of the Prince. The heavy rain of the morning had its effect, and led to the postponement of several luncheons at the fashionable restaurants which were to have been given by women lately arrived in town from the country to friends in the suburbs, whom they asked to come into town for the day. Many familiar faces are now seen on the avenue and in the fashionable restaurants, and carnival week will be a sort of curtain raiser to the Winter season, almost two months in advance. In other words, there will be an unprecedentedly long wait between the lever de rideau and the play of the season proper.

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The Majestic brought in the most notable list, in some ways, of passengers of any of the arriving liners of late. Among those on her list, in addition to the Wilson party, were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Barry, the Hon. Mrs. Barry, R. W. van Boskerck, the landscape painter; Mrs. Clarence Cary and her two sons, Guy Fairfax and Howard Potter Cary; Col. Sherman Crawford, W. R. Donaldson, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Gibert, Sr., Robert Goelet, Stewart Gordon, Dr. John F. Hill and Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Charles Hyde and Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O. King, W. J. Mackay, Mrs. M. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. John McGee, Henry McCarter, Alexander Murray and Miss Murray, the Baroness d'A. d'Orenglant the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst, James T. Soutter, Miss E. Stevens, Miss Turnbull, Dr. Pooley, Mrs. Storrs Wells and her two daughters, Miss Stella and Miss Nathalie Wells, and Mrs. Wells's mother, Mrs. Raynor.

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The Saale, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, had on her list, among other passengers, Dr. F. Adams Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Erastus Corning of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, J. P. Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman.

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The story so widely published yesterday of a midnight escapade on Fifth Avenue, and whose hero is said to have given his name as Perry Tiffany, should be taken with a large grain of salt. The supposed Mr. Tiffany is described as a tall young athlete. Mr. Tiffany, although well built, is rather below medium height, and does not answer to the description given of him. It is either a case of some one masquerading under Mr. Tiffany's name or one of mixing two babies up.

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When Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch of Servia landed in New York a few weeks ago, and went almost immediately to Boston, it was suspected by a few New York men who had known him abroad that his visit here was in pursuit of some sentimental purpose, so that the news which comes from Chicago that he is paying court to Miss Mabel Swift, a daughter of Mr. E. C. Swift of that city, is not entirely a surprise to them. Miss Swift is at present at Pride's Crossing, Mass., with her mother, where the Prince has been staying. It is said that her father, who is very wealthy, declines to give his consent to her engagement to the Prince, whom she met in Paris last Winter, and whom she agreed to marry if her parents would consent. Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch is now about forty-five years old, a bachelor, and an extremely handsome man. He is a great-grandson of the famous Karageorgevitch, or "Black George," the liberator of Servia from the rule of the Turk in 1804. The present Prince Alexis has lived most of his life in Paris. He is considered a pretender to the throne of Servia, which is now occupied by Alexander, the successor of King Milan, and it is said that the Russian Government is very favorably disposed toward seating Prince Alexis in his place. Miss Swift, who is about twenty-two years of age, and a very pretty girl, was presented at the Drawing Room last Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel are giving a large house party this week for Miss Minnie Fell and her fiancée, Mr. Cassatt. It will be the first reunion of the Drexel family since the beginning of the Summer season. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel will, of course, not be present, as they remain abroad for some time to come. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Minnie Fell will be here for Carnival Week.

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Interest in golf still keeps up, and adds much to the social life in the suburbs. At present Islip, L. I., is holding a tournament, and within ten days similar events will be held at Ardsley, Tuxedo, and Lenox. The Tuxedo cottages are beginning to fill rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have been among those recently at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Tams will remain at Tuxedo until November before occupying their town house.

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Ardsley just at present is having a woman's tournament for a special cup, in which Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, Miss Clarkson, and Miss M. Barren are taking active part, and the season has begun valiantly at Morristown with a like event, in which Mrs. William Shippen came out victorious. These matches are followed by charming little teas at the respective clubhouses, and make delightful reunions for the people who have been away during the Summer at Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Newport.

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The cedar log hunting lodge which William Bayard Cutting has built on his Westbrook farm, on Long Island, is said to be a perfect reproduction of the log cabin of the early pioneer days. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, and inside they are rough-hewn. The cabin has a ground floor with a large fireplace of rough stone. In the centre is a rough table, and benches are used instead of chairs. The walls are covered with hunting trophies. The sleeping apartments are partitioned off from the main room and furnished after the style of the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting will pass October and November at the farm.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore are entertaining on their yacht, Marietta, which passed through the harbor yesterday. They will have a large party for the Dewey celebration, and also one for the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain on the Sultana, and Miss Day has arranged to entertain on the Scythian. The Niagara has been put into dry dock to be repainted for the races. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould intend to entertain during that time very lavishly.

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Remsen Schenck, who died on Wednesday, was a member of the Stock Exchange for a number of years, and was associated with Charles C. Edey & Sons, the brokers, whose relative he was. Mr. Schenck was born in this city forty-nine years ago. For many years he lived in a handsome residence on upper Madison Avenue. He was a member of the Union Club and St. Nicholas Society. He leaves two sons, Reginald and Remsen. He was an uncle of the first Mrs. Louis Wilmerding, Mrs. Shepard of Paris, Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, and Frederick Schenck, who married Miss Bacon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—It has been definitely learned to-day that the structure which is now in course of erection by ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt on Ledge Road will be an apartment house, and this fact has caused a great satisfaction among the cottagers in that section of the cottage colony. Mr. Lippitt is hurrying the work so he can occupy one of the apartments this Fall or Winter. The place will be on the same lines as the Pinard cottage. It is stated that the place will accommodate about twenty families.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post expect to remain at their cottage until the end of October.

Work on the two-story stone structure for the Gooseberry Island Club, which stands opposite the island on the Newport side, has been started, the foundation for the structure having been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ballantyne closed their Newport season to-day and left for Madison, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan concluded their Newport visit this evening and returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, who have been the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, have returned to New York.

Lady Bache Cunard to-day left for New York.

George R. Fearing, Jr., of Westwood, Mass., is registered at the Casino, and is the guest of Col. George R. Fearing.

The steam yacht Valiant arrived from New York to-day with W. K. Vanderbilt and W. S. Hoyt on board.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has sailed for San Francisco from Yokohama, Japan.

It is currently reported that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has changed her plans regarding a trip to Europe, and will spend the Fall and probably the Winter at The Breakers here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have set Oct. 7 as the day on which they will sail for Europe.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who intended to spend the Fall in San Francisco, has changed her plans and will sail for Europe Oct. 7. She will go to New York with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the Dewey celebration.

Miss Leary goes to New York Saturday, taking her guests, Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, and Miss Louise Leary, to her town house.

The House Committee of the Newport Golf Club is happy over the results of the season's labor, for the right side of the ledger of the club shows the season to have been the most prosperous in the history of the organization.

GRANT WEDDING DECORATIONS.

White Roses, Orchids, Stephanotis, and Lilies of the Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a tea for which many of the cottagers have been bidden to Beaulieu to see the many gifts to the bride of Prince Cantacuzene, which now nearly fill two rooms, and come from all parts of the world. All these gifts will be sent to the future home of the bride and bridegroom, in Odessa, during the week.

Florists to-day began the transformation of Beaulieu for the wedding reception on Monday. Thousands of orchids, roses, and lilies will be used. The bridal couple will receive under a canopy of white roses, stephanotis, and lilies of the valley. From the canopy will hang garlands of the same flowers. These garlands will be caught back in loops to the lace curtains in the bay window, and will then trail to the floor, thus surrounding the bridal couple with garlands of white roses, stephanotis, and lilies of the valley. A broad band of white roses interlaced with broad white ribbon will face the canopy. On each side of the canopy will be a column of white roses twelve feet high. Around these rose columns will be tied broad, white satin ribbons, brought over the heads of the bridal party, and holding a large lover's knot in pure white orchids.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will receive in the reception room under a fan-shaped hood of American Beauty roses.

The bride's table, which will be spread in the dining room, will be a bed of lilies of the valley, stephanotis, and white roses. The feature of the floral decoration at the chapel will be a chime of wedding bells made entirely of white orchids suspended over the chancel and altar.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leavitt Howe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leavitt Howe, widow of Fisher Howe, died at the residence of her eldest son, Leavitt Howe, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday. Mrs. Howe was the only daughter of the late David Leavitt, a merchant of this city. She was born at Bethlehem, Conn., July 4, 1815. She was brought to New York City when a child, and lived with her father in John Street. On Oct. 1, 1832, she was married to Fisher Howe, who was associated with her father in business. Mr. Howe lived in a house he built at 128 Willow Street, Brooklyn, which still stands as it was built. Mrs. Howe spent the remainder of her life there. She was very active in educational, charitable, and church work. Mr. Howe died on Nov. 7, 1871. Mrs. Howe printed last year for private circulation her recollections of old times in Brooklyn. She is survived by three sons and two daughters, who are married. The funeral services will be held at 128 Willow Street to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Charles Baasel.

Charles Baasel, a member of the firm of A. Haake & Bausel, ship chandlers, at 29 and 31 Rector Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 741 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years old and died of dropsy. He had been in business in this city for thirty-five years. He always attended to the wants of German and Austrian war vessels coming into this port, and was known for his kindness and charity to German and Austrian sailors stranded here. He was a member of the Maritime Exchange, the New York Liederkranz, and the Germania Club of Brooklyn. During his younger days he was a Captain in the German merchant marine service and ran from Germany to China. He leaves a wife and one son, Charles J. J. Baasel. The interment will take place to-morrow from his residence.

William Isleworth Quintard.

William Isleworth Quintard, son of the late E. A. Quintard, died on Wednesday in the Thousand Islands. He never fully recovered from an attack of pneumonia he had in the Spring, and his death was due to the effects of that illness. Mr. Quintard was a bond broker at 3 Broad Street. He was about thirty years old. His father, who was the President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, on the Bowery, died on June 26 last. Mr. Quintard married Miss Jane Duff Hayden, daughter of William B. Hayden of New York. His widow and one child survive him. He was a member of the Union League and St. Nicholas Clubs and of the St. Nicholas Society. He was formerly a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and of the American Yacht Club, and took an active interest in yachting.

Prof. Julius Edward Meyer.

Prof. Julius Edward Meyer died of acute pneumonia at his home, 144 Keap Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born at Altenburg, Germany, Sept. 15, 1822. He was one of the first pupils of the Leipsic Conservatory. For seven years he played first violin in the Gewandhaus concerts. He became the intimate friend of Mendelssohn. When Mendelssohn died Prof. Meyer was chosen as one of the twelve scholars to carry the laurel wreaths which were laid on his coffin. Prof. Meyer remained in Leipsic eleven years and married Miss Emma Teeg. He came to America in 1852. Prof. Meyer was a naturalist, and his collection of butterflies was one of the finest in America. He is survived by a widow, two sons and four daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow.

John Herga.

John Herga, the well-known distiller, business man, and philanthropist, died yesterday at Pekin, Ill. He was stricken two weeks ago with inflammation of the spinal column and never rallied. Although best known as a distiller, having with his brother George built the Star and the Crescent, and later the Globe, he was nevertheless very largely interested in other enterprises. He was born in Germany Oct. 27, 1830, and came to America in 1849. He has resided in Pekin since 1853. His wealth is estimated at $1,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN OLMSTEAD SMITH, a wealthy Rowayton oysterman, aged eighty-two years, died yesterday at Norwalk, Conn., after a long illness. He was a large European oyster exporter, and had lived in Rowayton for sixty years.

GERHARD H. PUPKE, seventy-two years of age, died Wednesday ast at his home, 1,925 Madison Avenue. He was born in Germany, and was at one time a prominent wool merchant in this city. He retired from business about fifteen years ago. A widow and three sons and three daughters survive him.

MRS KATHARINE DE FOREST, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt De Forest, died suddenly yesterday of cerebral apoplexy at her residence, 22 West Thirty-fourth Street. Her husband was a nephew of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and was for many years purchasing agent for the New York Central Railroad. He died in 1887. The funeral of Mrs. De Forest will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HENRY M. UNDERHILL of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., died suddenly on Wednesday morning while at the breakfast table, from an attack of heart disease. He was the son of Edward and Anne Underhill, and was born in England fifty years ago. For many years he was connected with the coffee and tea importing firm of Andrew Underhill & Co. of this city. He was a prominent Mason and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and in the Village of Tuckahoe he was Town Auditor and a member of the Board of Health. A widow, two sons, and one daughter survive him.

The Rev. JULIUS EHRHART, one of the oldest and best known men in the Lutheran denomination, died Tuesday at his home, in East Orange, N. J., from a complication of diseases, after an illness of several months. Mr. Ehrhart was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1825, and was educated in the Lutheran Gymnasium, in Tübingen, and prepared for work in the missionary field in the University of Basel. He came to America as a missionary of the Church in 1851. In 1866 he was called as the pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of this city, where he served for thirty years, it being his boast that during that time he had never missed a regular meeting or service in the church. In January, 1896, he was made pastor emeritus of the church, and in August, 1897, he removed to East Orange, where he had since lived.

Maryland Clergyman Dies at Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Charles Hunsdon, a Methodist clergyman from Oxford, Md., who came to Nyack to attend the recent Christian Alliance Convention, was stricken with apoplexy and died last night at the Berachah Home, South Nyack. He was attended by a regular physician. He was seventy years old, and is survived by a widow, but no other relatives.

Funeral of Edward Dargon.

There will gather at 1 o'clock to-day, in St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in James Street, many of the surviving office holders under Tweed. Funeral services will be held in the church for Edward Dargon, who under Tweed was a power in lower New York. Dargon died on Wednesday at his home, 157 Cherry Street. He was born in County Carlo, Ireland, in 1831, and came to New York in 1847. He was made Superintendent of Street Cleaning for the lower part of the city in 1870, and held that place for two years A widow survives him. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

BUSINESS N

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

To Holders of the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Holders of the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who are dissatisfied with the non-payment by the company of the accumulated dividends due on their stock, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
L. L. BENEDICT & CO.,
48 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that, **ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899,** holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.

Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.

September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:

Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to **OCTOBER 4, 1899,** after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.

Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until **SEPTEMBER 25,** 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
A very large majority of the above-described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

ASSISTANT LOAN CLERK, LARGEST BROKERage house, influencing good business, desires to change; prefers curb broker's position; salary, $18; best references of bankers. "M. J. G.," Box 193, New York Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., September 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) clear of taxes, upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company as found June 30th, 1899, payable in cash on and after Tuesday, October 10th, 1899, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. September 30th, 1899.
The transfer books will close September 30th, 1899, and open October 10th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed upon October 10th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD. Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 18, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the General Chemical Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from September 21st at 3 P. M. to October 3d at 10 A. M.
JAS. L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
7 Wall St., New York, Sept. 20th, 1899.
Stock dividend No. 1 meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, monthly dividend of 1 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the New York Zinc Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall St., New York City. Stock transfer books will be closed on Sept. 21st, 1899, at 12 M., and remain closed until Oct. 4th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Oct. 14, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 23, 1899, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 16, 1899.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 2, 1899, to Stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on September 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., October 2.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of 1½% and an extra dividend of ½% were declared, payable Oct. 16 to stockholders of record 12 o'clock noon Oct. 2. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon Oct. 2, and open Oct. 17.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by or in respect or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE RUMOR OF GOLD IMPORTS.

Firms Say They Have Not Yet Engaged Any of the Metal, but Appear to Expect Such a Move.

No rumor of gold imports was confirmed yesterday, and while demand sterling was weak, the last quotation being $4.85¼, the possibility of engaging English gold for New York outside of a special transaction was not admitted by the houses generally recognized as gold importers. Concerns which in the past have been conspicuous in special transactions because of extraordinary business affiliations or advantages or by reason of their making their own exchange said that they had not engaged gold, while at any moment they might be advised to expect it. French gold might be imported without loss were the premium of 1 per mille waived, but Lazard Freres would not discuss a report that they had engaged or were about to engage a consignment. The report of Wednesday that in a special and exceptional transaction $500,000 in bar gold had been engaged in London for New York was not confirmed. The transaction was reported to have been negotiated by Brown, Shipley & Co. of London, but their correspondents, Brown Brothers & Co., had no knowledge of it.

Leopold Zimmerman of the Stock Exchange and exchange house of Zimmerman & Forshay said: "A sign of the near approach of gold imports is the appearance of cotton bills in fair and increasing quantity. I look to gold to come here shortly. French gold is within one-eighth of importing rate, and dealings for account of sterling might be had without loss in special transactions by houses with maturing balances. But I know of no gold engagement of any sort, and for general importing at a profit of English gold the rate now, $4.85¼, is prohibitive. A settlement of the Transvaal question would bring at once news of gold imports."

Sub-Treasury officials said yesterday that while they had no precise information on the subject they had reason to believe that the bulk of the $1,270,000 received on Wednesday from Cuba on account of Post Office and customs receipts would go into the local banks and be a factor in improving the Clearing House statement to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury transferred $100,000 to New Orleans yesterday for cotton crop moving, but there was no indication of a return of money sent to the West on harvest account. Of gold certificates $560,000 were received.

THE $500,000 GOLD IMPORT.

Regarded in London as a Fugitive Transaction of No Importance.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Regarding the £100,000 in bar gold purchased in the open market here yesterday for shipment to New York, Brown, Shipley & Co. said:

"There has been no drain yet. This is a fugitive transaction and not important. No one can ship gold at the Bank of England's present rate at a profit."

J. S. Morgan & Co. said: "The shipment is without influence. It was purely a transaction on gold picked up in the open market."

The assistant cashier of the Bank of England said: "We have notified New York that the transaction is in no way connected with us. At present there is no tendency to export gold to the United States, but it may come soon."

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of England Directors, the Governor, Samuel Stewart Gladstone, said he believed the new Indian currency would not have any great effect on Great Britain's gold supplies, adding that so long as Great Britain remained the creditor country there was no fear of her losing gold.

BILL TO MAKE GOLD STANDARD.

Congressman Babcock Says the Measure Will Pass Both Houses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Congressman Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, a member of the Republican caucus Finance Committee, which this Summer drew up a financial bill, said last night:

"The bill agreed upon by the committee and to be introduced at the next session is in my possession. It provides for a formal declaration in favor of the gold standard. If it becomes a law the country will be avowedly and explicitly upon the gold basis. The Senate committee has not yet concurred, but there will be no practical difficulty between the commitees of the two houses. The bill is likely to pass both houses."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks improving.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	702,744
To date this year	131,066,965
Corresponding date last year	76,483,771

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 21	$1,281,500
To date this year	$686,137,070
Corresponding date last year	$609,547,930

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@7 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	Manhattan Cons.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Mobile & Ohio	1⅝
Am. Steel H. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Steel	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. J. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	3⅜	Norfolk & Western	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	4⅜	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Central Pacific	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Chi. Cons. Tract.	4⅞	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Pullman Car	8¼
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2¾	Reading	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Chicago & N. W.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1¼	Tex. Pac. L. Trust	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Union Pac.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Pac. pf.	¾
Federal Steel	⅞	U. S. Flour pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather	⅛
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wagner P. Car	3
Illinois Central	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2
Int. Paper	2	W., St. L. & P. 2d pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1½
Int. Silver	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	⅝	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Silver bull. certs.	1¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	4	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Colorado Midland	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1⅝	Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1¼	Detroit City Gas 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & J. Bdg. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
Ore. S. Line con. 5s	1¼		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Of Wall Street developments yesterday those which most can count had to do with changes in the money-market situation. It was freely told all day long on the Stock Exchange that loan rates were likely to grow stiffer; but the measurement of facts essentially differed from the forecasts. The truth of conditions was that the banking world was much less nervous than professional Wall Street was proclaiming, and so at the end of the day it was found that there had come to pass none of the direful results which all the quidnuncs had been excitedly foreshadowing. And the situation is that there is small reason for nervousness over any of the threats which have been hippodromed. Money is not easy; but it will be. Money, more or less, is tight, but will not long be. Measured by any standard entitled to consideration the prospect is that users of funds will soon be commanding ample concessions. They who have been full of the preaching of money-market corners have been usually the foolers of borrowers.

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One development in yesterday's market had to do with the position of speculators of more or less power recently aggressive on the depression side. It is undoubtedly the fact that a number of such traders have "covered" and are ready now to swing over to the bull side "for a time." But sensible men, such men as make investments and have substantial reasons for taking a stand, will hardly be so influenced to an appreciable extent.

In the security market at present the influencing facts ought not to be who are the buyers or sellers, but what are the actual business facts. Those facts are easily enough ascertained. Not a single commercial or industrial interest has any record to present other than warrants confidence.

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And that operator on the Stock Exchange who recently has been most aggressive on the bear side is becoming—in his spoken sentiments—bullish.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

As had not seemed improbable after the transactions of the previous day, and especially in view of the plausible if not entirely tangible stories respecting the property, Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday not only engaged the lion's share of the attention of the Street, but led the way for the marked and hopeful improvement which manifested itself throughout the course of the entire market. Fortunately there were other things to help in the general betterment of the market tone and feeling, such as easier money at home, more hopeful financial advices from abroad, and less belligerent talk in respect to the situation in the Transvaal. As a result not all the combined efforts of the bears could beat the market down. For the first time in several days the depressors of prices and the wagers of a campaign of defamation against stocks, general and particular, were not only met on their own grounds, but were successfully beaten back. It is true they claim they were not fighting to their full strength, but the claim is specious.

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In any event, with but one or two exceptions, the various stocks were graced with plus signs at the conclusion of the day, representing gains. And, as has been said, the erstwhile bear-pounded, much-maligned Brooklyn Rapid Transit led the way, showing a gain for the day of no less than 4⅝ points, in transactions involving over 210,000 shares. In fact, at no particular time during the day did the stock show serious sign of recession, the lowest figure reached, 82, being but three-quarters of a point below the closing quotation of the preceding day. The high figure for the day was 88½; the closing, 87⅝.

Apart from the general influences at work to bring about this betterment, the conspicuous influence undoubtedly was the persistent report that the Metropolitan Company actually had obtained a controlling interest in the Brooklyn company. This story had been heard before, but never with such showing of sincerity. Another helpful factor was a report that the State Board of Assessors had decided, in respect to the Ford franchise tax law, that public franchises are to be taxed after Oct. 1 upon a valuation fixed—by capitalizing the net income of the corporations which own them.

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In respect to the rumor of Metropolitan control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it was said that the buying for the Metropolitan Company had been done by I. & S. Wormser. The members of that firm refused to discuss the report.

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Manhattan and Metropolitan.

There was comparatively little dealing in Metropolitan, about 7,000 shares changing hands at prices that ranged within 3 points. The close was at 196¼, a gain over the preceding day of three-quarters of a point. Manhattan was more active, and at the same time responded more freely to the bettered conditions. Over 30,000 shares were dealt in, and the close marked an appreciation in the quotation of 1¼ points.

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In the Coal Stocks.

In the coal stocks there was not much dealing, and little fluctuation. What changes in the quotations were apparent were all along better lines, the stocks, with not a single exception, showing renewed strength. Jersey Central rose a full point; Delaware and Hudson, ½; Lackawanna, 1½; Reading, ⅞ on common, 1⅝ on first preferred, and 1½ on second preferred; Hocking Valley, ⅞ on common and 1½ on preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie ⅞ on common and ⅝ on second preferred.

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Grangers Recover from Pressure.

At the outset of the market there seemed to be some pressure on the Granger stocks, though exactly what the nature was, or the reason for it, no one appeared to be able to tell. When more active buying began, however, and it was stated that Chicago was covering a fair short line of the stocks, they took on a buoyant turn and at the close of the market had each a goodly gain to its credit. Burlington, for instance—over 27,000 shares were traded in—rose 1½ points, while St. Paul, continuing the recovery from the disappointment felt in some quarters by the non-declaration of an increased dividend on the common stock, rose 1¼ points in a trading of some 21,000 shares. Other gains were: Chicago and Northwest, ¾; Rock Island, 1¼; Union Pacific, ¾, and Northern Pacific, 1. On active buying, aided by the reports concerning the property, Southern Pacific rose 1⅝ points.

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People's Gas on the Rise.

At one time during the day it looked as if People's Gas might continue its downward movement, the decline of Wednesday alone having been 2⅜ points. The selling was supposed to be part of the liquidation which had characterized the selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and was aided by further reports that Standard Oil interests were antagonistic to the property. Unexpectedly, however, the stock took a substantial rally, going to 110¼, at which point—2 above the figure of the day previous—it closed. The buying was said

train mile increased from $1.40078 to $1.64680, or 12.78 per cent.

The average passenger revenue per passenger-train mile increased from $0.82961 to $0.88972, or 7.24 per cent.

The average total revenue per passenger-train mile increased from $1.07891 to $1.15516, or 7 per cent.

Tons of freight carried one mile increased $113,456,247, while freight-car mileage decreased 16,500,597 miles, and freight-train mileage decreased 1,690,185 miles.

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The following is a consolidated statement of the business of the system for each fiscal year during the period since Jan. 1, 1896, when this company took over the property:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	Average Miles Operated.	Earnings Including Income from Other Sources.	Surplus.
1896. (Six Months.)	6,464.13	$13,656,890.80	$141,729.18
1897	6,809.28	30,875,729.19	87,934.40
1898	6,956.02	39,396,126.41	1,836,584.04
1899	7,032.62	40,762,933.47	4,187,997.36

AMALGAMATED'S DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company met yesterday and declared the first dividend on the stock of the company. By the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. Amalgamated Copper has been put upon a 6 per cent. basis, but in addition to this quarterly dividend the Directors declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., thus practically verifying the early statements that the first dividend would amount to 2 per cent. The announcement of the dividend comes as a relief to many holders of the stock, who, whether with reason or not, expected that the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper would have been declared some time ago.

On the curb the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company was very strong yesterday. It opened well above the closing bid of Wednesday, and in spite of some violent fluctuations, remained well above that figure all day. News that the dividend had been declared, or at all events was assured, seemed to be had by some houses at a relatively early hour, and in the middle of the afternoon the stock jumped suddenly, and on sales of only a few hundred shares, from 93 to 96¼. The highest price reached during the morning was 94, and from this figure the stock reacted to 92⅝. The total of the day's trading in the stock was estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 shares, but these figures were rather below than above the actual amount. Advances of as much as 1 point were made between sales, and during the time the stock was most active traders and brokers with buying orders competed with each other to get the little stock that was in sight. Brokers supposed to represent trade-interests were the largest buyers of the stock. There is said to be some short interest in Amalgamated Copper, but little buying for the short account appeared yesterday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $155,908 in Jersey Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $828,490 since Jan. 1.

Output of bituminous coal of the George's Creek-Cumberland region and the West Virginia Central so far this year 337,811 tons greater than for the same period last year.

Surplus of $417,545 shown by New York, New Haven and Hartford for the quarter ended June 30, a decrease of $446,546 as compared with the like period in 1898.

Foreclosure sale of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul and Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Roads, to take place probably early in November.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. Increase in the Bank of Bengal's rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

Statement that application will soon be made to the Stock Exchange to list the shares of the recently organized Pittsburg Coal Company, the capital of which is $64,000,000, equally divided into common and preferred stock.

Increase of $4,051 in Flint and Père Marquette's surplus net earnings for July, making an increase of $24,058 since Jan. 1.

Postponement of the meeting of Presidents of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association until Tuesday next.

American Bridge Company, which will be organized next week with a capital of $67,500,000, said to include 90 per cent. of the production of the country.

Declaration of an extra dividend of ¾ per cent. on Anaconda Mining Company stock, in addition to the regular semi-annual payment of 1¼ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@7 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $240,837,914; balances, $8,377,572; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $565,415.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.85¼@$4.85¾; cables, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜ less 1-16 and 5.20⅜; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94⅝@94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—American securities opened depressed on the lower overnight quotations from New York, and prices remained down, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. The final tone was quiet but steady.

Consols for money, 104½; for the account, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 95¾; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37½; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul common, 130⅜; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 11; Northern Pacific preferred, 70⅝; Atchison, 21⅛; Louisville, 80½; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 10⅞.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold to the amount of £90,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the Cape. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133.10; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.52.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 60⅞.

in Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Foreign securities were firm, and closed below the best figures of the day. Rentes and Spanish fours were favored, and Spanish railroads were in demand. Spanish fours closed at 62.20. Rio Tintos opened weak, but recovered. De Beers Mines were offered. Kafirs were weak on continued realizations, the result of the Cabinet Council to be held in London to-morrow being anxiously awaited. Three per cent. rentes, 100f., 87½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 2,825,000f.; treasury accounts current, increased, 26,525,000f.; gold in hand, increased, 1,050,000f.; bills discounted, increased, 7,075,000f.; silver in hand, increased, 175,000f.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Prices improved at the beginning of business on the Boerse to-day owing to an advance in coal shares in consequence of an expected rise in the price of coal. Later they relapsed, on a further decline in mine shares on Western Boerses. International securities continued firm, especially Spanish fours. Americans were maintained, and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Exchange on London 20 marks 46½ pfennings for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 21.—On the Boerse to-day prices were generally firmer in the early portion of the session, and dealings were limited. Afterward they became easier on advices from Western Boerses. Spanish fours were strong, Americans were fairly firm, and locals were irregular.

Bank of Bengal's Disconnt Rate.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dealings on the curb yesterday were limited to a few thousand shares, and thus the day was not much more active than has been the rule of late, but sharp advances in several prominent issues, which were most marked at the close, gave the day a record of more than usual interest. Recent events in the market for outside securities have added additional evidence to the truth of the statement that that market has shown strength even beyond what might have been expected. Here and there pressure has appeared, forcing quotations down, but in most cases the stocks affected have rallied easily, and of late the market has remained fairly steady, notwithstanding some unfavorable conditions.

AMALGAMATED COFFEE was the most active issue. Details of the trading in this stock will be found in another column.

All the electric transportation stocks showed improvement yesterday. It is said that the earnings of all these companies will soon be much increased by the placing in operation of many more vehicles than are now in use, and recent reports of the earnings of the vehicles already in operation have, it is said, been of a most satisfactory character.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was the strongest of the transportation stocks, on light sales it advanced from 19½ to above 21, and closed at 21½ bid, a net gain of 1⅞ points. Friends of the company are predicting a much higher figure for the stock, and recent buying of the stock has been buying that is called good. The advance in the stock yesterday was very sharp, as there was little stock in the market, and buyers of the stock were obliged to bid much above the previous day's closing bid.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION, which was more active than New York Transportation, advanced to 4⅜, and closed at 4⅜ bid, a net gain of 1⅜ points. In this issue a fairly large amount of stock was met on the advance, but the strong closing of the market helped this issue, and it made a large net gain, notwithstanding the liquidation brought about by the advance in the stock.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was not active, but it shared the strength of the other issues to the extent of advancing from 5 to 6¾.

NATIONAL SALT made substantial net gains in both the common and preferred stocks. The trading in these issues was not large, but it sufficed to advance the common stock 2 points to 44, and the preferred stock 1 point to 75.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD subscriptions advanced sharply, and made a net gain of 3½ points. Closing bids were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	...
New Amsterdam	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam pf.	32	32½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	56½	57½
	98¼	99¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34½	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	81	82
American Wool Goods	20½	27¼
American Wool Goods pf.	82¾	84
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar pf.	28	30
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf.	19¼	19⅞
Electric Axle, Light & Power	56	59
Electric Boat	5	6½
Electric Boat pf.	20	23
Havana Commercial	40	45
Havana Commercial pf.	28	29
International Pump	61½	63½
International Pump pf.	23½	25
National Gramophone	51½	72
National Salt	80	81
National Salt pf.	44	44⅞
National Tube	75	77
National Tube pf., ex div.	46	47
Otis Elevator	98	99
Otis Elevator pf.	33¾	35⅜
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	96
Royal Baking Powder	100	115
Rubber Goods Mfg.	99¼	100
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	29¾	30
Sloss-Sheffield subs	83½	84½
Sloss-Sheffield	123	125
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	35	36
Standard Oil Trust	78	80
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	469
Union Steel & Chain	462¼	465
Union Steel & Chain pf.	33	34
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	74	75
	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96	96¼
American Air Power	30	45
Arizona Lead	...	8
Asphalt Company of America	7¾	18¼
British Columbia Copper	18¼	10¾
Chicago & Alton subs	10¾	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	110	96
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	96	97
Electric Vehicle pf.	94	98
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	100	100
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¾	115
General Carriage	28¾	29½
Illinois Transportation	33	37
Manicon Copper	4¾	4¾
Mexican Gas 5s	103¾	104
New England Transportation	100	100
New York Gas & Electric 4s	...	9½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90¼	91
New York Transportation	103	105
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21¼	22
St. Louis subs.	22¾	23½
St. Louis common, when issued	138½	139
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	90	94
Tennessee Copper	94¾	95½
Trust Company of America	16½	17½
Union Copper	247	250
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	30	35
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.	29	31

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	233	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26¾	...
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	66	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	96	98
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 1 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	27	30
	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	56
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	23½
Denver Gas	55	105
Denver Gas 5s	89	46
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	89
Fort Wayne Gas	63	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	65
Indianapolis Gas	110	78
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	67	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	260	80
Mutual Gas of New York	81	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	83	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¾	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	...	45
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	43	46
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	62
Standard Gas, New York	88	90
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	115
Standard Gas 1st	130	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	9	11
Western Gas	...	80
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107¼	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bds.	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	19	20
American Typefounders'	52	55

	Bid.	Asked.
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	...	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	29	30½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	3	5
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	...	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The recent heavy speculative liquidation has naturally lessened the demand for money for the time being, so that the situation is easier, even though current rates are not materially changed. At the Clearing House this morning the rate between banks was again 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money still ranged from 4@5 per cent. Time money was quoted chiefly at 5 per cent.

The stock market dragged somewhat during the early dealings, and showed some weak spots. After a time, however, the speculation broadened and values generally developed strength. Arcadian was again singled out for attack, and under the pressure broke from 52½ to 48. Supporting orders later lifted the price of the stock to 52¾, and the advance came as easily as did the decline. Montana was off to 33⅞, Utah ranged from 36 to 37, Old Dominion held firm around 31, and Centennial was up a fraction. The announcement of the increased Anaconda dividend put that stock to 57. It was also a helpful force for the copper shares. The outside demand for Amalgamated up to 96 was regarded as a practical confirmation of the very general opinion that the latter's dividend is also agreed upon.

In the general list, Planters' Compress made a sharp rally to 45, Pullman was up on talk of a coming extra dividend, General Oil sold up to 24 once more, and United States was up again to 45½, closing at 45.

The closing generally was active and strong at these bid and asked prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7⅝	Old Colony	8	8½
Allouez	5¾	6½	Old Dominion	32	...
Arcadian	53¾	54	Osceola	84	...
Arnold	11⅝	11½	Parrot	44½	...
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2⅞	3⅛
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	153	153
Baltic	26½	27	Rhode Island	5¼	6¼
B. & C.	30	35	Santa Fé	12½	12¾
Bost. & M.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	12	12½
Butte & Bost.	63	66	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	33½	34	Utah Cons.	37¾	38
Franklin	17½	17⅝	Washington	2	2⅜
Humboldt	3	3	White Knob	...	15
Isle Royale	44	45	Winona	9	10
Mohawk	21½	23	Wolverine	41	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	262	...	Cent. Mass.	16	18
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Cent. M. pf.	66	...
Bost. & Me.	198	200	Chicott rg pf.	121	...
Bost. & Pr.	303	...	West End	93¼	93¾
Bost. Elev.	107	108			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	360	361	U. S. Oil	45	45¼
Dom. Coal	50½	51½	Westinghouse Electric	47	49
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	68	70
Erie Tel.	110	...			
Mex. Tele.	5⅜	5⅞			
N. Eng. Tel.	155	...			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Metropolitan preferred was again in demand to-day at 67@67¼. Biscuit common sold at 45½@46⅜, opening at the former and closing at 46⅛. Tin Plate preferred opened at 86, and, after selling off half a point, closed at 86¼. Union Traction advanced from 32½ at the start to 33½ at the close; the common stock advanced from 32¼ to 33½ at the finish.

Settlement prices:

American Straw Board	34	...
C. & Chi. C. & I.	21¼	21¾
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	120	309½
National Biscuit Company com.	46¾	47
National Biscuit Company pf.	27⅜	28
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	72½	73
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	12	14¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	35	15¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	35	11¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12	39¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	30	37½
North Chicago Street Railroad	120	14¼
West Chicago Street Railroad	239½	34½
South Side Elevated Railroad	119¾	34⅝
Lake Street Elevated	98	65
Lake Street Elevated trust ctfs.	17	100
Street's W. S. C. Line	15	101¼

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9⅝	...
American Linseed pf.	50¼	...
American Tin Plate com.	39⅜	...
American Tin Plate pf.	94¾	...
National Biscuit Company com.	46¼	...
National Biscuit Company pf.	97½	...
National Carbon com.	20	...
National Carbon pf.	89	...
National Steel com.	44¾	...
National Steel pf.	51⅝	...
Diamond Match	94¾	...
West Chicago Street Railroad	120	...
Chicago Union Traction	119½	...
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83⅝	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Fractional improvement only resulted from to-day's trading. Operators were uncertain as to the permanency of the recovery in New York, and acted therefore in a hesitating way. Most stocks advanced fractionally, but Tide Water Steel rose 1, to 17, and Consolidated Lake Superior, 1½, to 19½. Cambria Steel was the active leader, but rose only ⅝, to 24¼, on transactions of over 12,000 shares.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24⅛	24½	Penn.	28¼	28¾
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Tract.	96½	97
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	40⅝	40⅞
El. S. B. pf.	135	...	Un. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	18¼	Welsbach Lt.	49	...
Lehigh Val.	25⅝	25⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	...	...
Marsden	13¾	14	Penn.	6⅛	6¾

OUTPUT OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

E. S. Kelley of Colorado Springs, who has been in New York several days in the interest of several gold mining schemes, says there was never such activity as at present in the Cripple Creek gold mine district. "It is estimated," said he, "that the output of the mines for that region of country for the present year will amount to fully $20,000,000, which is the highest mark that has yet been dreamed of by the promoters of the mines."

Mr. Kelley says the recent sale of Stratton's Independence Mines to a London syndicate for $10,000,000 is an evidence of the interest that is being taken in the mines of Cripple Creek. He says there has never been much New York capital invested in Cripple Creek, for the reason that in the cutset swindlers imposed upon Eastern capitalists with worthless stocks which had never been listed by the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange.

FIRE IN CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Fire to-day did $275,000 damage to buildings in the stockyards district. There were 1,400 horses in the stables at the time the fire broke out, but none of them was injured.

The pavilion, where the fire originated, was a large stable with an amphitheatre where exhibitions of thoroughbreds and sales of fancy stock were held. It was valued at $150,000, and is a total loss, together with its contents, which amounted to $6,000. The Transit House, the largest hotel in the stockyards district, was damaged to the extent of $75,000. Other losses are as follows: The Dexter Park stables and contents, $23,000; barns occupied by Newgass & Son and Elder & Co., horse dealers, $18,000.

The Dexter Park Auction Stables and the stables surrounding it were not damaged, and sales will be continued to-morrow without interruption.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER WINS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The State Commissioner of Excise reports that the International Club of Buffalo has withdrawn its answer in proceedings recently instituted for the cancellation of the liquor tax certificate upon the ground that it was a fake club and illegally trafficked in liquor as such. It has stipulated that the certificate may be canceled in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

This is one of the largest clubs in the State, claiming a membership of upward of 5,000, and is one of the alleged sham clubs against which the State Commissioner recently instituted proceedings upon evidence secured by the Police Department of the city of Buffalo, under direction of Superintendent Bull.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	118	20	Adams Express	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
30⅝	40	450	American Ice	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	− ⅜
64	65	950	American Car & Found. pf.	64	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅛
43½	44	350	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
93	94¼	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ¾
9½	9⅝	114	American Linseed	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	...
15⅝	16½	370	Am. Linseed pf.	50	50	50	50	...
65¾	66½	180	Am. Malting Co.	15½	16	15½	16	...
38½	40	733	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66	66	66	66	− ⅜
88½	90	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅞	38	37½	38	+1½
51⅝	51⅞	2,955	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87⅞	89	88⅝	89	+1½
96½	97	1,390	American Steel & Wire	51	52	50⅝	51⅞	+1¼
144¼	144½	36,890	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¼	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜	+ ⅜
117	118	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142¾	145	141	144¼	+1¼
97	100	130	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
39	40	120	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	−1⅜
85½	86	200	American Tin Plate	39	39	39	39	...
123¼	123¾	49,570	Am. Tin Plate pf.	87¾	88½	85⅞	86½	+1½
145	149	200	American Tobacco	121½	126	121	123¾	−1
41⅜	41⅞	900	Am. Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	...
85	85⅝	510	Am. Steel & Hoop	41	42	41	41	+1⅛
20⅜	21	2,460	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	85	85½	85	85⅝	+1⅛
63½	63¼	24,420	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1⅛
56⅝	57	11,692	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅜	63⅜	62¾	63⅛	+ ⅛
51	51½	300	Anaconda Copper	55¾	57½	53½	56⅞	+ ⅞
71¼	71⅝	653	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51	51	51	+3⅝
87⅝	87½	200,612	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+1
58	58¼	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83½	88½	82	87⅝	+4⅝
27¼	27¾	1,840	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	56½	58¼	56¼	58¼	+1⅝
45	50	240	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+1⅝
130¼	130½	26,902	Chicago Con. Traction	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	+1⅝
90	90½	400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¼	130⅞	129¼	130½	+1⅝
14½	14⅝	3,850	Chicago & East. Ill.	91¼	91¼	90	90	+1½
78⅝	80	1,150	Chicago Great West.	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
40	41¾	1,320	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80⅝	80⅞	78	80⅞	+ ⅝
80	81	500	Chi. Gr. West., pf., B.	40⅝	41¾	39½	41¼	+1⅜
12	12⅜	2,675	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	94¾	94¾	90	90	...
42	43	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	10	12½	10	12½	+2½
127¾	127⅞	21,575	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	41	42¾	41	42⅜	+2¾
167	167½	716	Chicago & Northw.	127⅞	128	126½	127⅜	+1¼
200	208	25	Chi. & N. W. pf., ex d.	167½	167½	166⅞	166⅞	+ ¾
113	113½	8,350	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	202	202	202	202	...
53	56	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	112½	113¾	112½	113¼	+1¼
58⅞	59	6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55½	56	55½	56	+ ¾
7⅝	8	400	Colorado Midland	58½	59	57¾	59	+1
23½	25	200	Colorado Midland pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼	− ¾
4¼	4⅝	2,735	Colorado Southern	23½	23¾	23½	23½	+1¼
18	18½	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
186¾	187	1,100	Consolidated Gas	18¼	18⅝	17½	18⅜	+ ⅝
42½	43	5,430	Continental Tobacco	185	187⅞	182	187⅛	+1⅝
92½	93¼	1,585	Continental Tobac. pf.	42¼	43¼	41¾	42⅝	+3½
123½	124	500	Delaware & Hudson	93¼	93⅝	91¾	93½	+ ⅞
180¾	190	4,300	Del., Lack. & West.	123½	123⅝	123½	123½	+ ½
21⅜	21⅞	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	190¼	191	189¾	190	+ ¼
75¼	75⅝	325	Denver & R. G. pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅝	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	75¾	75¾	75¾	75⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	400	Erie	17	18⅛	17	18⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	400	Erie 1st pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
78¼	78½	15,205	Federal Steel	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
60½	62	3,550	Federal Steel pf	53	54¼	52½	53⅞	+ ⅝
162½	164	520	Glucose Sugar Ref.	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼	+ ¾
111	114½	765	Great Northern pf.	59	60	59	60	+ ¾
32	34	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	161	161¾	161	161⅜	...
63	63

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract Involve Small Parcels—Results in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles P. and John T. Murphy the front and rear old buildings 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Barnett & Co. have sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 536 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 17 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Christopher Kelly to W. H. Saul the four-story brick single flat 1,838 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 73.10.

J. F. Shendon has sold for Simon Adler to a Mr. Goldstein, for $38,000, the two four-story double flats 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue; also, for Adolph Offenberg, for $24,000, the five-story flat 1,321 Avenue A.

Smith & Stewart have leased for J. F. D. Lanier to Edward Tiffany Dyer the dwelling 52 East Thirty-fourth Street for a term of years.

Leitner & Marks have sold for the Philip Ebling estate twenty-seven lots fronting on One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets, east of Second Avenue, to a client of Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 32 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Mrs. Sheppard Knapp; 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, for James Lenox Banks to Henry Seligman, and 39 East Fifty-seventh Street.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Sarah J. Merritt 67 West Forty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

102 and 104 Fulton Street, 49.8 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 50.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac J. Greenwood, executor..$75,000

By William Kennelly.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 58.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 19.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 99.11 by west 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, James Rogers..... 17,800

By Herbert A. Sherman.

338 East Seventeenth Street, 23 by 92, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Max Ernst..... 16,500

63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Turnure..... 10,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

207 East Twentieth Street, 17.6 by 92, Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement; executor's sale, to E. Sink..... 930

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 36.6 on Third Avenue, 74 on Franklin Avenue, 31.2 on the southerly line, and 75 on the northerly line, two-story brick dwelling with frame house adjoining; foreclosure sale, to William Rankin..... 14,200

Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to Edward Greenbaum..... 9,600

148 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Philip Kreberg..... 20,138

553 and 555 West One Hundred and Third first Street, each 18 by 90.11, two-four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 26,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,519 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, executor. 8,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 309 to 313 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.10 by 79.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $9,149.

By Herbert A. ... man, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 150 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 68, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, 82,246; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Whitehead, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 304 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,821.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,475.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cedar Place, south side, 25 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings, 16 8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 5,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 86.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $60,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 87 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for fourteen three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $84,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Cauldwell Avenue, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $30,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $60,000.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 140 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 24 by 16; New York Pottery Company, premises, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story brick and stone church, 52 by 89.2; Polish Catholic Church premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story stone stable, 30 by 25; Thomas Cahill, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-second Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.8 by 54.4 and 25.6 by 49; Egan & Hallecy, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $79,000.

Nos. 84 and 86 Charles Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 37.7 by 25.8 and 85.1; P. J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. J. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $55,000.

No. 242 West Sixty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick stable and storage house, 25 by 95; Sarah Adams of 347 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 233 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56.8; D. Carrillo of 850 Pelham Avenue, owner; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20.4 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,021 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; T. & M. Steinberg of 202 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; J. R. Turner, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 107 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame and stone dwelling; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $700.

Washington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; M. Lyons, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 129 East Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; G. V. Foster, owner; John Spence, architect; cost, $100.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; C. A. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $300.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 223 feet south of Pelham Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; D. Carrillo, owner; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $300.

No. 440 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; F. Beinhauer of 312 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. M. Andrews, premises, owner; Sherwin & Croninshield of 36 Eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSFERS LAND.

Deed Is Filed Disposing of a Small Strip to the Cable Building.

The New York Stock Exchange Building Company filed a deed yesterday transferring to the Commercial Cable Building Company a triangular piece of land, described as being "within the land upon which the Commercial Cable Building is erected." Revenue stamps on the instrument indicate a consideration of about $5,000.

L. Napoleon Levy, one of the Directors of the Commercial Cable Building Company, said last evening that he knew of no recent negotiations between that corporation and the Stock Exchange. The deed in question, he added, undoubtedly marks the formal transfer of a small strip of land along the northerly side of the Commercial Cable property at its New Street end. The strip begins at a point on the New Street line, and runs easterly about thirty feet, where its width is not over a foot. The property was bought from the Stock Exchange when the rest of the Commercial Cable Building site was acquired, in 1895, but for some reason the recording of the deed was deferred until yesterday.

Big Building Operation in the Bronx.

Ferdinand Hecht submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for forty-eight three-story frame dwellings and flats, to be erected on Cedar Place, Cauldwell Avenue, Trinity Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The architect, M. J. Garvin, estimates the total cost of the operation at $281,000.

New Polish Catholic Church.

Plans were filed yesterday for a one-and-a-half-story brick and stone church, to be erected by the Polish Catholic Church, on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, at a cost of $14,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

CARMINE ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x50; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen and another $1

CARMINE ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x50; Max Cohen and another to Charles Goldstein 1

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x85; William H. Williams to A. R. Parsons..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; August Oppenheimer to Max Danziger..... 1

CHURCH ST, 196 to 200, w s, 75x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor, and others, to Amy B. Forster 220,000

CRESCENT AV, n w corner of St. Joan Av, 25x87.5; John A. Walsh, referee, to The Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 2,000

FOX, c BARRETTO ST, e s, 348.2 ft n of 165th St, 18.8x100; George Hocks and Adolph Coan to William Allen 9,500

FOX, 257, e s, 348.2 n of Home St, 25x67.8x26.2x75.7; William Reubel to Anna Baum..... 4,500

GOERCK ST, 1, 25x75; John Luhrs to August Buermann 1

GOERCK ST, 30, 25x100; Mary A. Humphrey to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 13,500

GREENWICH ST, 68, w s, 25.1x100.5x 25.3x100; Louis Laufer to Hannah Mendelsohn and another, one-quarter part.. 1

HENRY ST, 236, s s, 24.3x100x23.4x100; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner and another 1

JAY ST, 14, 25x87.6; Jay St, s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 16.10x89.2; Jay St, s s, 175 ft east of Greenwich St, 0.6x88.8; Samuel R. Betts and others to Samuel R. Betts..... 30,000

LOT 146, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Louis Katz and another 1,400

MADISON AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x35; Ferruccio A. Vivanti to Joseph Fox 1

MONROE ST, 16, s s, 25x49x25x46.10; Caroline P. Dunn to Jacob Goldstein..... 1

NEW ST, 18 and 20, and 20 and 22 Broad St, being a triangular piece within land upon which the Commercial Cable Building is erected; the New York Stock Exchange Building Company to the Commercial Cable Building Company..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75.1 ft n of 150th, or Fox St, 20x100; Peleg C. Smith to Mabel Meres 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 12th St, 25x100; Michael W. Devine to Joseph E. Butterworth 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x125; William A. Hoe to Margaretha Struss 100

TINTON AV, 1,034, 17.8x73.2; Maggie and Isidore Adler to Annie M. Soper.. 6,000

WALTON AV, 555, 17.6x76.7x17.7x75.8; Thomas C. Holland to Sarah E. Holland.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lots 62 to 65, map of building, 99.6x111.3x112.2x101.11; White Plains Road, Lots 115 to 118, map of building, 100.7x91.6 to Bartholdi Av, x100x101.11; Cedar Av, s w corner of Magenta Av, 250@130± irregular; Louis Esposito to William Duden..... 1

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x98x25.2x100; Charles W. Culver, referee, to George L. Moffatt..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 106th St, 75x100; James A. McMillan to William S. Norton 1

12TH ST, 529 East, 25x103.3; Edward Wilckens to Irving Kempner and another 1

13TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Anna E. Haas and another, executors, to Zax K. Berlin and another.... 1

13TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; John C. Haas and others to Zax K. Berlin and another 1

22D ST, 36 East, 21.2x98.9x26x98.9; Mayer S. Auerbach to William Prescott..... 1

22D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; Virginia R. Ernst to Emma M. Murray, one-half part 5,750

39TH ST, 414 West, 25x98.9; John G. Jenny to Ernestine Bloomfield 1

39TH ST, 412 West, 25x98.9; John G. Jenny to Ernestine Bloomfield..... 1

49TH ST, 320 East, 19.2x100.5; Abraham Eisenberg to Lottie Bednowitz..... 1

63D ST, n s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; John H. Rogan to George W. Arthur 5,000

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Lena Davis to Ruth F. Field 34,000

65TH ST, 30 and 32 West, 41.8x160.5; Ernestine Bloomfield to John G. Jenny..... 1

73D ST, 124 West, 25x102.2; Margaretha Struss and another to William A. Hoe.. 1

77TH ST, 241 East, 20x102.2; Kate C. Brennan to Michael Maier..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 227.10 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Jacob Goldfarm to Nicholas B. McSorley 10,500

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Henry Pohalski to Minnie Mendlowitz..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; also title to gore on w s, 26.9x025; Andrew Gray to Max Chisling 3,200

122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x16.10; Max Chisling to Samuel Levy 1

123D ST, 408 to 422 East, 201.6x100.11; Lena Davis to Jonas M. Libbey..... 1

127TH ST, 235 East, 16.8x99.11; Archibald McFee to William Mullen..... 1

128TH ST, 59 West, 18.4x99.11; Frederick V. Houston, executor, to Mary Welling.. 1

138TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Alfred Dunkel to Herman von Wein, ½ part..... 1

227TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 50x100; United States Trust Company, executors, to William J. Frey..... 900

Recorded Leases.

DE PEYSTER, Edwin, to Caleb M. Casey; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 110th St, 101x39.2x101x— 10 years..... $600

HYMAN, Samuel, agent, to Frank Lange and another; 84th St, 177 East, 1 year.. 1,280

IMMEN, Luer, to George Wellage; 4th Av, 477, s e corner of 32d St, 10 years..4,800 to 5,500

OAKLEY, Thomas C., and another, executors, to George Rider; Columbus Av, 843, 3 years 1,680

SEIFERD, Louis, to John Winters; Park Av, 1,101, n e corner of 89th St, 10 years 1,400

SMITH, Philip M., to Margaret Gaffney; 2d Av, 381, n w corner of 22d St, 5 years 2,000

STETSON, Clara W., to Alfred De Pinna; 5th Av, 394, between 36th and 37th Sts, 10 years 10,000

WHITE, Charles F., to W. E. Cushman; Amsterdam Av, 691 and 693, 3 years.... 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BARKER, Emma, to Isabella Clifford, trustee; 169th St, cr Arcularius Place, s s, 309.3 ft e of Gerard Av, 5 years.... $5,500

BAUM, Anna, to William Reubel; Fox St, w s, 91.1 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 1,500

BERLIN, Zax K., and David J. Cohen to August Limbert, trustee, &c.; 607 East 13th St, 1 year..... 9,000

BERLIN, Zax K., and David J. Cohen to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 607 East 13th St, 1 year..... 2,500

BERRIAN, Emma, to Mary S. Barnard; 18 Sylvan Place, 5 years..... 2,000

BLOOMFIELD, Ernestine, to John G. Jenny; 414 West 39th St, 3 years..... 2,900

BLOOMFIELD, Ernestine, to John G. Jenny; 412 West 39th St, 3 years..... 2,900

BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Carl Fischer; 65th St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,500

BURGESS, Mary, to William C. Barton; St. Ann's Av, e s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 750

BUSICK, Minnie, and others to trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; 257 West 123d St, 3 years..... 18,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William H. Payne; Prospect Terrace, s w corner of 13th St, 3 years..... 2,500

CHISLING, Max, to Andrew Gray; 107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av; also all title to gore lot in rear of above, 1 year..... 1,000

COYNE, Mary, to George Nattress; 4th Av, s w corner of 4th St, 114x205 to 3d Av, 3 years 6,500

COYNE, Mary, to Joseph Fettretch; 3d Av, n w corner of 4th St, Wakefield, demand 500

DANZIGER, Max, to August Oppenheimer; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 2 years..... 9,000

DILITSKY, Morris, and Saul Friedman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.... 14,500

DROGE, Henry W., to Grace D. Nicoll; Southern Boulevard, (133d St,) n e corner of Brook Av, 3 years..... 6,000

FERGUSON, Samuel L., to Mary A. McGown, executrix, &c.; 678 East 142d St, 3 years 4,500

FLITNER, William H., and others to Edgar Logan; Lots 138 to 141, 238 to 236, and 243 to 249, map of Inwood, 12th Ward, 3 years..... 1,200

FREY, William J., to the United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; 237th St, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 1 year... 540

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Ella W. Mills, executrix, &c.; 68 Carmine St, 5 years.. 19,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Josephine W. Johnson and others, trustees; 16 Monroe St, 5 years..... 15,000

GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 255 East 10th St, 5 years 24,000

GRADY, Michael, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 682 2d Av, 5 years... 5,000

GRAY, Mary L., to the American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Home St, s s, 278 ft e of Stebbins Av, extends to Intervale Av, installments... 3,000

HERE, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to Hartman F. Gundrum; 90th St, n s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 21,000

HOERNLEIN, Anna, to Bernard Meyer; 351 Madison St, 3 years 1,500

HOOKS, Katharine P., to William Allan; Lots 5 and 61, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 700

HOOKS, Katharine P., to William Allan; Lots 55, 56, and 57, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 1,050

HYNE, William M., to Manuel Lopez; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, ¼ year.. 7,000

JUNGMANN, Henry A., to August Freutel; 171st St, n s, 50 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MARA, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 420 West 46th St, 1 year. 6,000

McGRANE, Thomas V., to the Northern Building, Savings, and Loan Association; proposed new street, e s, 170 ft s of Orchard St, 3 years..... 2,250

McGRATH, Ann J., and Ann Morton to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 181st St, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years 6,500

MENDELSOHN, Hannah, and others, to Samuel Gans; 68 Greenwich St, 5 years.. 5,500

MENDELOWITZ, Minnie, to Henry Pohalski; 208 East 107th St, installments..... 1,340

MERES, Mabel, to Donald B. Touceo; Prospect Av, w s, 75.1 ft n of 150th, or Fox, St, demand..... 75,000

MISEL, David and Edwin, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Manhattan St, n s, 65.3 ft w from the n s of 125th St, 5 years..... 14,000

MOFFATT, George L., to Noah C. Rogers; Wilkins Place, s e corner of Jennings St, ¼ year..... 4,500

MURRAY, James C., to Builders' Realty Company; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 7 months 20,300

PERLSTEIN, Pine, to James Livingston; 61st St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 12,500

PRESCOTT, William, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 22d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 40,000

PRESCOTT, William, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 36 East 22d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

RABAL, Isaac A., to William L. Pyanagan, Managing Director; 2,009 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to American Mortgage Company; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 3 years. 20,000

STILWELL, Lizzie B., to James E. Redman; 30th St, n s, 230 ft w of 8th Av; 43d St, s s, 416.8 ft w of 6th Av, and ½ part of 43d St, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 6,000

STRUSS, Margaretha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years..... 20,000

THE JOHNSON CEMENT COATING Company to Howard R. Bayne, trustee; deed of trust of all property, assets, &c., secred for the manufacture of article known as the Johnson Cement Coating, secures bonds, 20 years..... 50,000

THE NEW ENGLAND CEMENT COATing Company to Howard R. Bayne, trustee; deed of trust of all property, assets, &c., secret for the manufacture of article known as the Johnson Cement Coating, secures bonds, 20 years..... 50,000

THE JOHNSON CEMENT COATING Company to Howard R. Bayne, trustee; deed of trust of all property, assets, &c., secret for the manufacture of article known as the Johnson Cement Coating, secures bonds, 20 years..... 50,000

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, for leave to assume the corporate name "PLAZA REPUBLICAN CLUB."

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute, that an application will be made by The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Deas, Adele R. Deas, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary S. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s22-1aw6wF&n3

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the Borough of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus B. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS B. RANSOM, Esq., for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agatha Clifford, and Mary Ann Noelle, heirs at law and next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s1-1aw6wF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nellie C. Jennings, Sanford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Fergason, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brash,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen B. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s22-1aw6wF&n3

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM M. AFE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

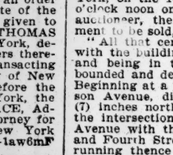
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.
FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.
FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
se12-2awTu&F3w&oc5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.
FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,814.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw3wTu&F&s26&28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor as the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham, the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 26-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
s5-2aw3wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers lot 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Purser. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and six one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,456.00, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.89, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.
s5-2aw3wTu&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

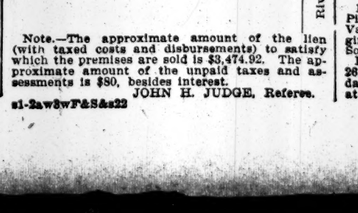
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
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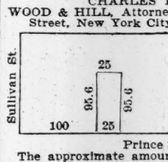
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society for Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert H. Scholle, executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Saale ..... Sept. 28 †Kaiser W. d. Gr. Oct. 10
Lahn ..... Oct. 3 Trave ..... Oct. 17, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa ..... Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse. Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller ..... Sept. 23 Kaiser W. II. ..... Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
†Aller...Oct. 23, 11 AM *F. B'm'k, No. 18, 11 AM
†A. Viet'a Nov. 4, 11 AM †Werra...Nov. 25, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II. No. 11, 11 AM †Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM K. Fr'd'ch, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Oct. 19, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM Phœnicia, Oct. 3, 4 PM
Patricia, Sept. 30, 2:30 PM Waldersee, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
have added to their service the Magnificent Twin-Screw Express Steamers
Columbia and Kaiser Friedrich.
Accommodations at low rates to and from PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
For sailings see regular advt.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul ..... Sept. 27 St. Paul ..... Oct. 18
New York ..... Oct. 4 New York ..... Oct. 25
St. Louis ..... Oct. 11 St. Louis ..... Nov. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland ..... Sept. 27 Southwark ..... Oct. 11
Friesland ..... Oct. 4 Westernland ..... Oct. 18
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES.
Our First and Second Parties are now complete, and no more members can be taken for either. There are still vacancies for ladies and gentlemen in the Third and Last Party for the season, from SAN FRANCISCO NOVEMBER 9.
Tickets for individual travelers Round the World, to any part of America or Europe, at lowest rates.
Arrangements for Egypt, the Nile and Palestine complete. For all information address
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—L

A HORSEBACK RIDE FATAL

Benjamin W. Schwab Instantly Killed in Van Cortlandt Park.

NECK BROKEN IN RUNAWAY

As His Frightened Mount Dashed by a Big Tree Mr. Schwab's Head Struck the Trunk.

Benjamin W. Schwab, junior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, was instantly killed early yesterday morning while horseback riding in Van Cortlandt Park. The horse on which he was mounted ran away, and, running under a tree, the rider's face struck the trunk with terrific force, shattering the bones of the chin and breaking the neck.

Mr. Schwab, who lived with his mother and sisters on Morris Heights, was in the habit of taking a horseback ride every morning before going down town to business. He was last seen alive about 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning by George Staats, keeper of the old Van Cortlandt mill near the Van Cortlandt railroad station. Mr. Schwab cantered by on his spirited cob, going in the direction of the park parade grounds a half mile away and exchanged a pleasant greeting with Staats, with whom he was well acquainted. Twenty minutes later Staats and Policeman Reuben Harvey of the King's Bridge Station were standing together near the old mill when Mr. Schwab's riderless horse dashed by. A moment later "Jimmie" Burns, a golf caddy, who works in the park, ran up and said that Mr. Schwab's body was lying at the edge of the parade grounds. The boy said he was on his way across the park from his home in Riverdale when, in passing along the road near the parade ground, he heard the thud caused by a body striking a tree, and, glancing in the direction indicated by the sound, saw a man fall from a running horse. Staats and the policeman were guided by the boy to a giant tree at the edge of the parade ground, and near the trunk found the body of Mr. Schwab. The entire lower part of the face had been shattered. There was not a movement of the body, and it was evident that it was entirely lifeless. A spot on the trunk of the tree, stained with blood, showed the cause of death. An ambulance was at once summoned from Fordham Hospital. When it arrived the surgeon found that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station and later was claimed by the relatives. No one actualy saw the accident, but it is believed that the horse ran away, and in passing under the tree the rider's body swayed to one side and struck the trunk. Mr. Schwab was known by all the frequenters of Van Cortlandt Park as an expert rider and athlete.

Mr. Schwab was born in this city in 1867, and was a son of the late Gustav Schwab. The young man obtained his earlier education in a private school in Fifth Avenue, whence he went to Yale. While in the university he developed into a splendid athlete, being one of the best half-mile sprinters on the university team. He left the university in 1886 after studying only two years, and entered the office of Oelrichs & Co., of which firm his two brothers, Gustav H. and Herman C., were the leading members. Within a few years he was placed at the head of the mercantile department of the company, and in that capacity traveled extensively throughout Europe, South America, and Australia. On the death of Herman C. Schwab, in March, 1898, Benjamin Schwab became a member of the steamship firm. He never married, but continued to live with his mother and three sisters in the old family residence on Morris Heights. He has a brother, Prof. John Christopher Schwab, occupying a chair of Philosophy in Yale, and another brother, the Rev. Laurence H. Schwab is rector of the Church of the Intercession. Two younger brothers are in Sharon, Conn. Mr. Schwab was a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, Century and Reform Clubs, and was a Trustee of the Children's Fold and the Sheltering Arms. He was at one time a member of Squadron A, but did not go to the war.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. James's Church, Fordham. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—B. W. Schwab, who was killed in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, this morning, was engaged to be married to Miss Maria Trumbull Dana, daughter of Mrs. James D. Dana, and sister of Prof. E. S. Dana of Yale, who lives here. The wedding was to have taken place this Fall.

DENIAL FROM WAYNE MacVEAGH

Corrects Misstatements About His Fee in the Carter Case.

The following letter has been written by ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh to The Associated Press:

"I beg to be permitted to correct, through The Associated Press, two new misstatements which I am sorry to find the enemies of Capt. Carter have invented and put in circulation in different newspapers during my absence in Europe. One is that he has paid me a retaining fee of $10,000, and the other is that he has agreed to pay me the additional sum of $50,000, or more, in case of his acquittal. I only desire to say that both these statements are sheer and absolute falsehoods, without a particle of foundation or excuse for either of them."

SUIT OF ARNHEIM DECIDED.

Katherine Arnheim Enjoined from Using Certain Firm Designations.

In the case of Marks Arnheim vs. Katherine Arnheim, argued at a special term of Part V. of the Supreme Court in May last, the Court has decided that the plaintiff alone is entitled to the use of the designations "Arnheim, Tailor," and "Arnheim, the Tailor," for business purposes.

The order of the Court, Justice Russell presiding, is that "the defendant, Katherine Arnheim, her agents, servants, and employes, be and each of them hereby is perpetually enjoined and restrained from in any manner using, employing, or displaying in or upon any papers, devices, sign or signs, notices, labels, circulars, catalogues, posters, stationery, or any advertising matter, in the tailoring and clothing business conducted by her at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or elsewhere, or in any connection with any tailoring or clothing business, the name or designation "Arnheim the Tailor," or "Arnheim, Tailor," or any combination or form thereof, or from using or employing the name "Arnheim" in the tailoring business, except in conjunction with and conjoined to the defendant's own proper Christian name."

The Court further orders that the defendant pay $178.70 costs. The attorneys for Mr. Arnheim were Weil, Wolf & Kramer.

MRS. H. A. BORROWE'S SUIT.

Fights the Renting of Austin Corbin's Big Game Preserve.

Mrs. Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, wife of Hallet Alsop Borrowe, and daughter of the late Austin Corbin, made application yesterday before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining the executors of her father's estate from leasing a 25,000-acre game preserve in the mountains of New Hampshire. The executors of the estate are her mother, her brother-in-law, George S. Edgell, and Austin Corbin, Jr. They desire to lease the preserve which the late Austin Corbin established and stocked with elk, buffalo, bear, &c., to the Blue Mountain Forest Game Club.

Mrs. Borrowe inherited an interest in the preserve from her father, together with the executors of the estate, and she contends that it is not for the interest of the estate that the preserve should be leased. She holds that the expenses will be more than the rental derived from the hunting club. The executors contend that the preserve is now very expensive to keep up, and that all of the owners pay their share except Mrs. Borrowe.

William J. Kelley, who opposed the granting of the injunction, as the representative of the executors, claimed that Mrs. Borrowe is in the wrong court, as the Surrogate's Court has charge of the estate. Justice Truax reserved his decision.

HORGAN IS IN CONTEMPT.

Referee Acts When Slattery's Partner Refuses to Deliver the Ledger for Examination.

The third hearing against Horgan & Slattery, the bankrupt architects, was held yesterday in the offices of the referee in bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway. At the last hearing the firm had been directed by Mr. Dexter to produce the books yesterday. Again yesterday the same fight was made to keep the books from the creditors, although they were produced. The decision before was as to the production of the books, but not concerning any examination. The referee gave a decision, however, that they must be examined as well as produced. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen, who appeared as the counsel for the corporation, made a vigorous protest, but was overruled.

After Arthur J. Horgan had taken the stand as the first witness the certificate of stock book was produced, and was finally given to the creditors for examination. It was found that the stock had been issued on Feb. 25, 1898, and had not been signed for until March 7. No explanation could be given for the fact. Mr. Horgan said he owed his wife about $2,000. When asked if he had given a note for the money, he replied:

"What good would a note be? We were in debt about $100,000, and my word was as good as any note."

When the ledger was produced another wrangle occurred as to the examination. Mr. Dexter ruled that the book could be examined by all creditors interested, but Judge Van Hoesen ordered the witness to refuse to deliver over the book. Mr. Horgan said: "Under advice of counsel, I refuse."

He was immediately placed in contempt by Referee Dexter, and was suspended as a witness pending a decision from the United States District Court. The matter will probably be brought before Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court on next Tuesday for settlement.

When Mr. Horgan was suspended the other partner, Vincent J. Slattery, was called to the stand. He said that he had been a member of the firm for about seven years, and was an architect. He was asked what school he was graduated from, but was told not to answer by his counsel, Judge Van Hoesen, who exclaimed:

"All these lines of questioning are for scandalous purposes and to aid sensational papers, who wish to ruin the wives of these men as well as the men themselves."

Mr. Slattery said that he owed his wife about $1,000, which he had borrowed in the same way as his partner, Mr. Horgan. He did not give any note to secure her from losing the amount. He said that his salary in the present corporation was $7,500 per annum. Of this sum he had drawn the full amount, and had overdrawn about $5,000. The hearing was adjourned until Monday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock.

THE RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Considered by the Commissioners Very Bright—Objection to Two of Mr. Whalen's Suggestions.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday after a meeting of the board that he thought the prospects for rapid transit very favorable. The commission, which met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, considered the letter of Corporation Counsel John Whalen and authorized George L. Rives, Edward M. Shepard, and Albert P. Boardman to draft a reply. Opposition was manifested to two of the Corporation Counsel's suggestions. Mr. Whalen desired that an "eminent engineer" representing the city should supervise the work of construction. The members of the commission contend that under the provisions of the law they are vested with complete powers of supervision.

The Corporation Counsel's proposition to reserve to the city the use of the subways does not meet with favor in the board for the reason that the subway privileges are regarded as an important and essential inducement to contractors to undertake the work. Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said: "Some of the amendments that Mr. Whalen proposes, desirable as they may be, cannot under the law and the State Constitution be made at present without delaying the commencement of construction for probably two years. That I know Mr. Whalen does not desire or propose."

Controller Coler said last evening he regarded the situation as very favorable for rapid transit. He thought the commission would be able to act in harmony with the Corporation Counsel, although the members of the board did not concur in all of Mr. Whalen's suggestions. It is expected the reply to the Corporation Counsel's letter will be adopted at a meeting of the commission to be held this afternoon.

Father Kinkead Upholds Mr. Coler.

Father Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, yesterday wrote a letter to Controller Coler, in which he upholds the plan of the Controller for reforming the abuses in public aid to private charitable institutions. Father Kinkead in his letter says: "I have no hesitation in saying your earnest effort to provide for the city's poor in a businesslike manner will, so far from injuring, actually benefit every well-conducted and needed charity—the only kind worthy of encouragement and support."

For Police Deputy Chief and Inspector

Applications were made yesterday to the Chief Clerk of the Police Board for the positions of Deputy Chief and Inspector, which are to be filled after examination. The only applicant for the position of Deputy Chief is William W. McLaughlin, now an Inspector and Acting Deputy Chief. The applicants for Inspector are Capts. James F. Kane, Anthony J. Allaire, Elbert O. Smith, and Thomas L. Druhane.

Natural History Museum Work Bids.

The Park Board yesterday opened bids for the new lecture hall of the Museum of Natural History. Only two bids were received. They were from F. Cockrill & Son, $108,900, and Thomas Dwyer, $138,380. The bids were referred to the Controller.

SALE OF CAR STABLES.

One of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Last Acts Was to Sign the Deed.

One of the last official acts of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, as President of the Harlem Railroad Company, was to sign a deed conveying the old Fourth Avenue car stables to a representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The deed included the Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue car depot also, and was delivered, and the title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in the sum of $1,350,000, on the day before Mr. Vanderbilt died.

The Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street property had been purchased by the Harlem Railroad Company at various times, but the greater portion of it had belonged to the company since 1851. The Metropolitan Company now holds, with title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, four very valuable pieces of New York real estate. The other two, besides those mentioned above, are the depot comprising the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, and the cable building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Houston Street.

F. P. Olcott's Gift to Albany Academy.

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, has made an offer to endow the Albany Academy in which he was educated. On condition that the debt of the Academy, which amounts to about $18,000, shall be paid off, Mr. Olcott proposes to convey to that institution the real estate in Albany which was devised to him by his brother, the late John J. Olcott, and which is valued at $50,000. An effort will be made to raise the amount necessary to pay off the Academy's indebtedness among the members of the Alumni Association.

Trips by the Republic and Columbia.

The steamers Republic and Columbia will make six trips to-morrow and Saturday from Pier 10 East River over the course of the naval parade that will be followed when Dewey is received here. These trips will afford opportunity to see the warships at anchor.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

That you find polo boots here, ready-made, indicates the pace our shoe department sets.

Riding boots, golf boots, skating shoes, lace and button shoes in all the correct styles, for man or boy, of course.

English riding breeches absolutely perfect from the riding man's standpoint—$14.

Not a single old scarf in our stock, everything new. This week's novelty is the "Olympia."

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WILL REPAINT LETTER BOXES.

Mr. Van Cott Notified that the Color Is to be Aluminium-Bronze.

Postmaster Van Cott was notified yesterday by the authorities in Washington that John T. Cupper will arrive here soon for the purpose of changing the color of all the letter and package boxes in Manhattan Borough from vermilion to aluminium bronze.

Just why the Post Office Department at Washington prefers the aluminium bronze to the "scarlet letter" box cannot be ascertained. The aluminium shade looks very fine for about six weeks, but in other cities where it has been introduced it is said that so many matches are scratched on the boxes that their appearance is ruined. The match leaves an ugly black mark. It is also said that the aluminium box is very attractive to schoolboys who are given to writing poetry and drawing pictures. The sun's rays are also attracted by these boxes when they are new, and, assisted by the snow and rain, soon make them a streaked copper color.

LEGAL NOTES.

SURREPTITIOUS USE OF ERIE CANAL WATERS.—Mary L. Beekman and Samuel Beekman dug a ditch across the towpath of the Erie Canal, in Montgomery County, and thence down the embankment to their own lands adjacent to the canal, and laid a two-inch pipe from the water in the canal for about sixteen feet, and then connected a one-inch pipe to the other and laid the latter in the ditch to their own lands, so as to cause the waters of the canal to flow through the pipe. They used the water thus obtained for irrigating and increasing the productiveness of their lands. Fred Jones, stealthily put a basswood plug into the mouth of the pipe, in the canal, and the plug passed on to the connection between the two-inch and one-inch pipe, swelled, and stopped further flow of the water. The Beekmans failed in their efforts to clear out the pipe until they got a hint about the plug. Then, digging at the connection of the pipes, they found and removed it. They were awarded $200 damages in their suit against Jones in the Justice's court, but after appeal to the County Court the jury there gave them $100 damages. This verdict was set aside, and that decision has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Landon. The Court held that the canal, being owned by the State, the plaintiffs showed no right to the use of its waters.

"Suppose a cow," Justice Landon said, "which B daily surreptitiously milks, and C maliciously kills the cow. No one would claim that B has a cause of action against C for depriving him of the supply of milk he was enjoying. The Court does not lend its aid to a party who founds his cause of action upon his own illegal act."

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NOT CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE AS A MATTER OF LAW.—Mary Finn, a bright, intelligent girl, six years old, attempted to cross diagonally from the west to the east side of Water Street, in the City of Oswego, on which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company maintained a steam railroad. It was near a street intersection, where no flagman was stationed. After she had reached the track, the westerly rail of which was but 2 feet 10 inches from the sidewalk which she had left, a bystander called her attention to a locomotive which was coming up quietly behind her, giving no signal of its approach, but which she might have seen had she looked. While she was attempting to retrace her steps the locomotive struck her. In her suit against the company to recover damages for the personal injuries she sustained, a non-suit was granted at the close of the plaintiff's case. An order thereafter made granting a new trial has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The Court held, by Justice Adams, that it couldn't be said, as a matter of law, that the plaintiff would not have availed herself of a proper signal of the approach of the locomotive, if one had been given, or that she was guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law. It was also held that negligence on the part of the defendant might be predicated upon the failure of the company to furnish a flagman at the crossing.

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INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE ON TRIAL FOR ASSAULT.—Barnard Flanigan was convicted in the County Court of Saratoga County of assault in the second degree. It was shown on his trial that, after charging his wife with infidelity, he threw her down and burned her across the legs and abdomen with a poker, which he had previously heated. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment of conviction, because evidence given that on former occasions, entirely independent of and disconnected with the offense in question, and extending through a period of eight years, the husband had assaulted the wife for her alleged infidelity, was inadmissible upon the question of the husband's motive and intent on the occasion in question. Evidence given that other indictments had been found against the accused was also held to be inadmissible. Justice Herrick, giving the opinion, said the brutality and atrocity of the crime charged should not lead the court to overlook the plain violation of the rules of evidence in the case.

Policeman Accused of Killing a Man.

Patrolman Gustavus Van Deuzer of the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was held by Magistrate Steers in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday for examination on the charge of having caused the death of John Chatterton of 55 Nassau Street in the Greater New York Hotel, 171 Washington Street, early on Wednesday morning. Chatterton went to the hotel with Doritta Duffy. She says the policeman, who was on vacation, insulted her, that Chatterton defended her, and was knocked down. The patrolman was released on furnishing $3,000 bail.

Suicide of a Canadian.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 21.—George Crevassa, forty-five years of age, formerly of Goderich, Ontario, hanged himself in a room he occupied in St. John's School, in Easton Avenue, this village, last night. He was formerly a bookkeeper in Molson's Bank, in Montreal, but lost his position some months ago and came to New York to try and obtain work. He failed, and for several weeks had been staying with Mr. Lyall, who conducts St. John's School. Crevassa suffered from nervousness and insomnia.

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Chairs and sofas of French shapes are covered almost to the edge of the frame with satin damask, leaving richly carved bits of the gold to show, like glittering inlays, against the silk. The contrast between the sumptuous yellow and the delicate damask tints, soft blues and creams, salmon-pinks and gray-greens, is charming.

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Men's Imported Regular Made Half Hose

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At 15c. Pair. Six pair for 85c.

Values up to 35c. per pair.

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DECREASE IN GRAIN TRADE

Big Profits of the Handlers of the Shipments Here.

NEW YORK DEALERS' CHARGES

Other Ports Offer Great Inducements, While Home Railroads Refuse to Reduce Their Rates.

The investigation by the State Commerce Commission into the causes of the alleged decrease of the grain trade at this port and of the alleged excessive charges for handling grain by the International Elevating Company was continued yesterday in the board rooms of the Produce Exchange. A. D. Pultz, head bookkeeper of the company, was questioned as to the expenses and earnings of the company since 1892, and about the rebates allowed by the company to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company as compared with the rebates allowed to grain merchants.

The answers showed that the company was in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and Mr. Pultz, who was well provided with notes, began by giving the following statistics:

	Total Earnings.	Bushels of Grain Elevated.	Rebate to Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.	Rebates to Grain Merchants.
1893..	$497,228	.....	$11,250	$46,499
1894..	445,517	45,031,525	9,435	74,499
1895..	396,443	27,096,699	22,200	45,335
1896..	542,831	49,163,416	27,200	58,080
1897..	767,049	70,584,379	7,200	92,659
1898..	1,125,813	100,318,482	69,746	308,572
1899..	908,929	87,691,526	62,622	323,841

When asked whether the very small receipts of grain in 1895 had been caused by excessive elevating charges, witness and also President Burgess of the company said the causes were the shortage of the grain crop in the country. Lawyer Fairchild for the commission, in further questioning the witness as to the growth of the company's business since 1892 brought out the facts that on Jan. 15, 1892, the company paid dividends of $88,000 on a capitalization of $1,100,000. On Dec. 15, 1893, it paid semi-annual dividends of $42,900 on a capitalization of $1,340,000. In December, 1894, the dividends were $66,000 on a capitalization of $2,200,000. In December, 1896, the semi-annual dividends were $110,000 on the same capitalization. On June 15, 1897, the semi-annual dividends were $66,000. On Sept. 15, 1897, the dividends for the quarter were $44,000. On Dec. 15, 1897, the dividends were $88,000 on the capitalization of $2,200,000.

"That makes about 16 per cent. a year," remarked Mr. Fairchild, and Lawyer Dykman protested against the remark.

On March 15, 1898, continued witness, the dividends were $64,000; on June 15, 1898, they were $44,000; on Sept. 15, 1898, they were $88,000; on Dec. 15, 1898, they were $88,000; on March 15, 1899, they were $44,000, and on June 15 last $44,000. In figuring up the dividends paid since 1892, witness said the average did not exceed 8¼ per cent. on the capitalization, and in the last two years 12 per cent. The evidence also showed that the company was out of debt, having sold the bonds to members of the company under an agreement by which it could prevent them at its option at 110. The answers also showed that 69 members of the Produce Exchange held 12,500 shares, or a majority of the stock of the company, and it was conceded by the company's counsel that relatives of the members and some of the widows and orphans of deceased members held some 4,000 other shares.

After a recess Samuel Taylor, Jr., of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, grain commission merchants, took the stand and was asked about the low receipts of grain in 1895. He said that he did not recall the exact year, but there had been a small crop about that time. There was much competition with outports, and Argentina had a large surplus of grain which was sold for what could be obtained.

"Was there not a steady decrease in receipts of grain for several years before 1895, when low tide was reached?" asked Lawyer Fairchild.

Witness replied in the affirmative, and said there had been keen competition with outports. His firm preferred to do the grain business in New York, except when it was offered great inducements in other ports. Great inducements were, in fact, offered to New York merchants and to Western dealers by railroads to ship from other ports, as Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston. These railroads were the Fitchburg, the West Shore, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Besides the differential rates, the railroads gave the merchants thirty days' free storage, free insurance, and other facilities. Witness enumerated several New York firms that had availed themselves of the inducements, and had had grain shipped from those ports and from Montreal. The New York merchants had appealed to the New York Central and other trunk lines and had shown that grain was carried cheaper to Montreal and Galveston, but they were told by the railroads that they could not afford to reduce rates.

Lawyer Dykman, for the International Elevating Company, then questioned Mr. Taylor as to the charges of the company for handling grain. He replied that they were cheap. His firm, he said, would not handle wheat under one-half a cent per bushel. Besides handling the grain, the company inspected it and gave certificates of inspection which were unquestioned in Europe.

William Riemenschneider of the firm of Pfarrius & Co., the next witness, also testified in favor of the company. His firm, he said, traded largely in oats, which were not graded sufficiently by the Produce Exchange. This grading was done by the International Elevating Company.

An adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the Chair, and Commissioner Shayne said that the commission would next take the railroads in hand.

BARRETT, FARNUM & CO. FAIL.

Chicago Firm Sold Heavily, Expecting a Break in Wheat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., a wealthy and influential Board of Trade concern here, failed to-day.

The firm had sold heavily short during the past three days in the expectation that the New York stock panic would result in a break in wheat.

The shortage of the firm is variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of December option.

It was noticed yesterday that Barrett, Farnum & Co. were heavy buyers—the heaviest in the local pit, taking in about a million in an effort to cover. The price held firm with a strength that puzzled the theorists in view of the bearish tone of the news.

Again this morning brokers representing the firm were busy on the curb and in the pit, but all efforts proved of no avail.

The crash came at 11 o'clock, when the deals went into the Clearing House.

Barrett, Farnum & Co. in a hastily scrawled notice announced the inability of the firm to fulfill its contract.

Then the scene in the pit took on the colors of a panic. The December option had opened at 71¾ to 72, and the market slid quietly off under sales against calls to 71⅛. At this figure Barrett, Farnum & Co. renewed their efforts to cover. The price jumped fractionally to 73. Then came the announcement of the abrogation of the firm's contracts, and in the scramble to get out from under December declined to 71⅛c without even an effort at recovery.

James Walker, manager of the concern, when seen, declared that he was as much surprised as any one at the suspension, and gave as his opinion that the firm would be able to resume business inasmuch as the subsiding of the panic had left wheat fluctuating narrowly.

"It is impossible to say just what the liabilities are," said Mr. Walker, "or the assets either, for that matter, but with wheat at the present figure I believe that the ship is not at the bottom yet, but just a little waterlogged."

The announcement of the failure at Chicago of the Board of Trade grain house of Barrett, Farnum & Co. caused a slight flurry in wheat at the New York Produce Exchange, as the concern was on the bear side of the market.

Wheat was strong and active on higher cables and small Northwest receipts, and the news of the failure gave a fillip to wheat dealings which sent the December option up to 77¼c, the closing price on Wednesday being 76¾c.

Maize was not affected by the buoyancy of the wheat market, which was not sustained by the export business of about 400,000 bushels. As the day advanced the news that the Barrett, Farnum & Co. disaster only involved 500,000 bushels of wheat brought about a decline in quotations, and December closed at 76⅞, an advance, net, of half a cent. September closed at 73⅝c, a net advance of three-eighths of a cent.

The failure does not affect any house here. L. G. Quintin & Co. had relations with Barrett, Farnum & Co. only as correspondents—they had no intimate knowledge of the Chicago firm's affairs.

An attachement was obtained here yesterday against Barrett, Farnum & Co. for $2,662 in favor of Caleb H. Canby and others.

24 New Fever Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 21.—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths is the record for the last twenty-four hours.

Train Inspection Against Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Marine Hospital Service has been notified that owing to the fever situation in New Orleans, a train inspection service is to be instituted on all roads out of the city.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Pelican Assurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of California.

Chubb & Son have been appointed metropolitan agents of the burglary insurance department of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

The Chicago Liability Insurance Conference has elected the following officers and Executive Committee: President—C. H. Eldredge; Vice President—W. A. Alexander; Secretary and Treasurer—George D. Webb; Executive Committee—J. H. Nolan, G. A. Gilbert, and J. W. Prindeville.

A local fire insurance claim and adjusting firm has filed a proposition with the New York Fire Insurance Exchange which is designed to prevent certain brokers from returning a policy at the end of one month as not wanted, and obtaining a policy in another company to be returned in the same manner at the end of the next month, thus practically procuring free insurance.

The plan for the reorganization of the Newark fire insurance rating compact, which was prepared for submission to the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at its monthly meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday, was not acted upon, because of the advice of several prominent companies that the plan should first be introduced at the next meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the certificates of Morris Brown and Max Reinach. It has also authorized a ruling to the effect that an agent of an insurance company for territory situated outside of the jurisdiction of the Exchange must procure a broker's certificate in order to transact business with members of the Exchange. The Exchange manager has notified the committee that he will remove the names of all unlicensed brokers from the rating cabinets on Sept. 25.

The action of the New York Marine Underwriters in discontinuing the acceptance of boiliary risks was taken in accordance with a letter sent to Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department by Attorney General Davies, in which the latter held that Lloyds concerns can only write that form of insurance which they accepted previous to October, 1892. As the Attorney General and the Superintendent are in agreement upon this question, fire underwriters now anticipate that the acceptance of fire risks by marine Lloyds associations will be interdicted.

On account of the death of Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, our stores will be closed until Saturday morning, Sep't 23d, 1899.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Prime Factors.

Quite true that goodness of cloth is an important factor in your Clothes, but it isn't everything—correct cutting and proper making are just as essential.

All of these factors are in all Clothes here—not in the prices, however.

Men's Autumn Suits, $15 to to $35.

Autumn Overcoats, $15 to $32.

Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50.
Fownes Gloves, $1.50.
Yachting Jackets, $6.00.
Fall and Winter Underwear, $1.00 upwards.

An Imported Derby, $4.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

O'Neill's.

A Colossal Display of the New Untrimmed Hats

We are now showing the largest and best selected Stock of Untrimmed Hats ever seen in the city of New York—no other store shows such a variety. Everything that is correct in Shape and Color for Fall Wear is here—Hundreds of pretty styles in Dress Shapes and Velvet Toques as well as a superb assortment of the popular

Ready-to-Wear Outing Hats.

Elegant Novelties in Birds, Wings, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery, Ornaments and Ribbons.

LOWEST PRICES!

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

For Short-Smokes.

Here's to our Navy!
A nation's pride; a present glory and a fond memory.

It's not what we say about our little cigar, but what it is, that keeps bringing "smokers who know" back after them.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 24, and all the week.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND, 55
BANDA ROSSA. ARTISTS.
"Finer than our military bands."—N. Y. Sun.
"Nothing finer."—N. Y. Times.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S | Orchestral Concerts | 25c. 50c.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME SUNDAY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way WED. & SAT.
WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH.
LAST 3 TIMES.
Nxt.Mon., A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND

CASINO! MATINEE TMRRW! The Rounders!
Last 4 Wks!
"DEWEY WEEK," Next Week! 4 Xtra Mats.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall
Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.
ALSO OLIO. Mat. Tues. and Sat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | Thos. E. Shea in The Man-o-Wars-Man. Sat. Ngt. Only—Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Next week, KELLAR, the Magician.

HARLEM OP. House | JULIA MARLOWE in Colinette. Next Week—A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. | Ev. 8:15. Sat.M't.2:15

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in "The Last of the Rohans." Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 2 Games, 1 adm.; 1:30 & 3:30. Pittsburg vs. New York.

FARRAGUT ASSOCIATION SPLIT.

Old Naval Men Want Recognition of All War Veterans.

The Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, No. 2, of the Port of New York, held a meeting last night and decided to withdraw from the National association and to create a new association to be known as the United States Veteran Navy.

At a meeting of the National body, held in Philadelphia Sept. 6, delegates from the Farragut Association were not allowed to discuss a proposition to admit naval veterans of the Spanish-American war into the association. The new association to be formed will admit naval veterans of the civil war, the war with Spain, and any other war that may follow. It is said that several other naval veteran associations will likely join. The Farragut Association and two National associations may thus be organized.

COAT OF FEATHERS FOR LATHAM

Connecticut Villagers Applied It Because They Disapproved of His Acts.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 21.—Much excitement was caused here to-day when it became known that John Latham was coated with feathers at Hampton Hill a few nights ago.

The story as it reaches this city is that the citizens of the suburb had become exasperated at reports alleging improper attention bestowed by Latham upon a woman of Hampton Hill. A posse of men whose identity was concealed, armed with a pail of roofing paint and a bag of feathers, took Latham in hand and after stripping him of his clothes coated him with feathers and carried him about on a rail for some time. Latham was then allowed to go and, it is said, has left town.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR, CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA FULLER in her FIRE DANCES.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH. THE MAN in the MOON, Including the Lyric Venus, Marguerite CORNILLE TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight. Dewey Mats. Wed. Sep. 27; Sat., Sep. 30, & Mon., Oc. 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g. 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:30.